

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE PRESIDENT ON THE RHINE.

CHARITY covers a multitude of sins; but if the moralist were asked whether there were a robe of concealment still more ample, he might safely answer that it was Success. It is a Royal garment that dazzles the eyes of beholders. A light shines from it when it has been worn in a prominent cause, or after a great struggle, whether for good or for evil, that the multitude in most, if not in all, countries are quite unable to resist. In the halo which it spreads around it, the errors and defects formerly obvious in the character of the wearer become wholly or partially invisible. The villain who fails is the greatest of all villains; but he who succeeds seldom lacks either apologists or admirers. It has always been so and always will; for in a material world there is but too often no other criterion by which the hero can be estimated. "Treason never prospers;" and the reason is obvious as the well-known rhyme in which the saying has been handed down to us. "Mute, inglorious Miltons" are no Miltons at all; and "gems of purest ray" that lie unseen and unknown in the depths of the ocean are of no more worth than cockle-shells. The world has neither time nor patience to weigh people by the probabilities of what they might have been if they had had the chance. It can but look to results; and success is a fact, the value of which the dullest can understand and appreciate.

The President of the French Republic is at present in this position. It is no longer of any use to consider the means by which he rose to power. The world must at length accept him as he is. He stands before it as a fact, and not as a theory; the powerful, the popular, and almost the undisputed chief of the French nation. Measured by his standard, all his competitors for dominion seem mean and small. If he have not been wise he has been daring. If he have not been just he has been successful. He set himself a great work to do, and he has done it; and if his beginnings looked foolish and contemptible, the same thing cannot be said

of his endings. His countrymen have, with few exceptions, long ceased to cavil at him. His power is not simply acknowledged, but cheerfully acquiesced in; and if the few submit and are silent, the many submit and applaud. They no longer criticise the acts by which he vaulted into his lofty seat. They have made up their minds that he was and is their necessity, for a period long or short, as events may indicate; and in the meantime they give him the acclamations which he needs, and which they are always ready to accord to their rulers, whomsoever they may be, provided they be strong enough to be successful.

The progress of Louis Napoleon to Strasburg and the Rhine, as portrayed in the pithy despatches of his prefects, is one continued record of applause, festivity, and triumph. As in ancient Rome, the people

Climb up to walls and battlements,  
To towers and windows, yea to chimney tops,  
Their infants in their arms, and there they sit  
The live-long day in patient expectation  
To see great Caesar pass;  
And when they see his chariot but appear  
Do they not raise one universal shout?  
And do they not put on their best attire?  
And do they not cull out a holiday?  
And do they not strew flowers on the way

of the daring adventurer who rides in triumph over the liberties of the Republic? That they would shout with as much joy and strew as many flowers in the way of Henry V., if that personage could achieve the same success as Louis Napoleon, is no reason why we should ignore or depreciate their present enthusiasm, or shut our eyes to its influence upon the events of our time. The President is the hero of the hour, and both he and the French nation seem equally contented with each other. Prefect vies with prefect who shall best receive him, and mob with mob as to which shall applaud him the most lustily.

And certainly the occasion as well as the man is remarkable,

and might well inflame the imaginations of a less imaginative people than the French. The opening of a great line of railway connecting Paris with that remote corner of France which keeps watch on the banks of the Rhine, is an event of unusual interest, whether considered under its purely civil, scientific, and commercial aspect, or whether it is viewed by the light of those historical and romantic traditions which influence so largely the popular mind of France. And with his customary boldness, the President has turned the ceremony to the utmost account. Not only has he shown himself, in the full blaze of his recently-acquired glory, in those scenes where in his earlier days he appeared as the crack-brained adventurer, and thus enabled the most impassive of observers to form a striking contrast between his past and his present career, and to make the madness of his youth appear as if it were but the foresight and forethought of his age—not only has he inaugurated a great and useful work with all the pomp and circumstance of a state ceremonial—not only has he shown the malcontents that always will exist as long as France is a nation that the popularity of his name is more than ever a tower of strength to him, but he has adroitly flattered the dearest vanity of the French people in a manner as brilliant as it was unexpected. He has passed the coveted Rhine upon a bridge of boats, constructed for the occasion by his own engineers, and reviewed a German army upon the German soil. The fact appears incredible, and will no doubt be more suggestive than agreeable to the various sovereigns of Germany, and possibly will interfere with the quiet meditations of a greater potentate than either of them—the Emperor of Russia. His Imperial Majesty is now on a visit to the King of Prussia, and sufficiently near the scene to appreciate its full significance. Europe may well be astonished that the Grand Duke of Baden should have invited such a perilous honour as Louis Napoleon has conferred upon him; yet we cannot but admire the tact of the French President in taking advantage of the invitation. He knows how to please both the army and the people, and to act upon the strong



THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO STRASBURG.—DEPARTURE FROM THE RAILWAY TERMINUS, AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



as well as upon the weak points of the national character. But at the present time, although the President may in this and in other ways endeavour to flatter the military vanity of a people that would make many sacrifices for the sake of a little more of the Rhine frontier, there seems to be a wise determination on his part to aid in the development of the commercial activity and industrial wealth of the country. The railroad system is operating great and beneficial changes in France. Though still largely behind this country in the extent of its internal communication, and still to a great extent indebted to English capital and skill for the means of making and working its lines, France is every year becoming more and more accustomed to the benefits of railways and electric telegraphs. In a short time all her great arterial lines will be completed; and from the Straits of Dover to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the lakes of Geneva and Constance, her iron highways will be busy with traffic. France will then enter upon a new phase of her industrial history; and the war-spirit, still so unhappily prevalent among her citizens, will be startled by the powerful rivalry of that greater and more humanising spirit of civilisation of which this country is the world's example. France is so weary of theories of government, so desirous of political repose, and apparently so contented to barter its liberty of speech and of opinion for liberty to work and thrive, that it is likely, notwithstanding the arbitrary and cruel mode by which the President strengthened his fading dominion in December, 1851, that he will grow in the good opinion of the people. There is a rumour, believed to be well founded, that he has lately become a convert to the truth of the great doctrines of Free Trade. If so, he will have a still more brilliant opportunity of being useful to his own country and to Europe than has yet been afforded him.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The formal opening, during the past week, of the great trunk line of railway which connects Paris with the most extreme point of the eastern frontier at Strasburg, formed the occasion of the first of the Presidential tours of state for the season, and is remarkable, not only for the really extraordinary display of enthusiasm which his presence elicited from the congregated masses along his line of route and at its terminus, but also for his having extended his excursion beyond the frontiers of France, across the Rhine into the German territory—the Grand Duchy of Baden. Here he took the opportunity of reviewing, at Kehl, the Baden troops, amidst the plaudits of the multitude belonging to both nations; and then advanced to the capital (Baden), on a friendly visit to the Grand Duke, being accompanied throughout by his cousin, the Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie, who forms, as it were, a "connecting link" between the two rulers on either bank of the Rhine. The Duchess, probably, suggested to the Grand Duke the invitation to her kinsman, the Prince President, as a politic move to gratify the vanity of France by the spectacle of her ruler presiding at a review on the so-much-coveted German bank of the Rhine. Among the various rumours called into existence by Louis Napoleon's visit to Baden, is one to the effect that the principal cause of it is connected with matrimonial projects. The lady who is spoken of as likely to share the honours of the man whom many regard as the future Emperor of France, is a grand-daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, whose daughter was married to Prince Gustave de Vasa, the son of the last and the dethroned legitimate King of Sweden. The father of the young lady (the Princess Caroline Stephanie de Vasa) is a general officer in the service of Austria. She is now said to be in Baden, and the President's visit, arranged by the Grand Duchess, is alleged to be for the purpose of an interview between the Prince and his fair relative. She is in her nineteenth year.

The general satisfaction both of the Government and the country created by the *clat* of the occasion, was also greatly enhanced by the presence, during the festivities, of the officer in command of the Prussian forces in the Rhenish provinces (General de Herthenfel), charged by his Sovereign to congratulate the Prince President on his arrival at the German frontier; and of an Envoy from Austria on a similar mission. The gentleman selected for this purpose was Field-Marshal Count de Faur, commandant of the fortress of Rastadt. There were also special Envoys present from the adjoining states of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Switzerland—all sent to do honour to the President on his coming to their neighbourhood; and, upon the whole, as well from the intrinsic importance of the occasion, viz. the opening of a great line of the most speedy intercommunication through the heart of France, as from the ready recognition of his new and more absolute régime which it has furnished the neighbouring powers the opportunity of offering before the eyes of his assembled countrymen on the theatre of his former discomfiture, this visit of Louis Napoleon to the ancient city of Strasburg constitutes, of all his "progresses" hitherto, the one to which considerations of the greatest consequence and interest attach, both in his own eyes and those of his adherents.

The departure of the President from Paris took place on Saturday morning last at nine o'clock. He arrived at the Strasburg Railway station a few minutes before that hour in an open carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of cuirassiers. He wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general, and was accompanied in his carriage by Generals Boguet, Canrobert, and De Goyon, all in full uniform; Colonel Beville, M. Moquard, Dr. Conneau, and an orderly officer followed in another carriage. The terminus of the Strasburg Railway was gallantly decorated with flags on the occasion, and shrubs and flowers were placed along the gallery leading to the reception-room, where were assembled Generals Magnan, Allard, and several other general officers; among them the Minister at War, M. Baroche, Vice-President of the Council of State, several members of the same public body, the deputies and senators invited to accompany the President to Strasburg, the Minister of Police, with the Prefects of Police and of the Seine, and many other high public functionaries, who attended, either to join the *cortège* or to take leave. All were in full uniform. The President partook of some refreshments before leaving. The train by which the President started was composed of ten first-class carriages, entirely new, besides the state carriage. The locomotive and the tender were dressed with flags. The Prince was accompanied in his carriage by General St. Arnaud, Minister of War; M. de Turgot, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Lefebvre Durulle, Minister of Public Works; M. Bineau, Minister of Finance; and the President's aides-de-camp; and the other carriages were filled by the officers of the household, the directors of the company, and persons invited.

The first day's journey terminated at Nancy, where, on the arrival of the train, at half-past seven in the evening, a salvo of 101 guns announced the President's entry into the railway station. He was there received by the mayor, deputy-mayor, and municipal council. Part of the troops of the garrison, drawn up in the court to serve as a guard of honour, presented arms, with drums beating and bands playing, the crowd cheering warmly, and all the bells in the place ringing a merry peal. The Prince then got into a carriage drawn by eight horses, general officers riding by the sides, and a brilliant staff following. A number of other carriages were also prepared for the Ministers and persons of distinction. The infantry lined the streets at each side, and considerable bodies of cavalry escorted the presidential carriage. The *cortège* proceeded to the Hotel of the Prefecture, passing through the Porte Stanislas which was converted into a triumphal arch for the occasion. The crowd in the streets was most dense, and the reception very favourable. On the President's arrival at the Prefecture he received the authorities; after which he partook of refreshment at the Prefecture, a grand display of fireworks took place, and the town was brilliantly illuminated. The Prince afterwards went to the ball offered by the town, where, however, he did not stay long, being fatigued by the exertions of the day, having stopped and received the authorities along the line of route at Meaux, La Ferté, Châteaux-Thierry, Epernay, Châlons, Bar-le-Duc, and other places, at all of which his reception by the people, who thronged in vast crowds to behold him, was of the most enthusiastic description; and, in several instances, he was greeted

by processions of young ladies, who with a graceful address, presented him with bouquets of flowers. At Châlons, for instance, where the train arrived at one o'clock, the President was received by all the authorities, and by a large body of troops drawn up close to the station. The people received the President with loud cries of welcome, which became still louder when the Prince, taking the arm of the Bishop (an old officer of the Imperial Guard), proceeded towards the spot where stood the horse which was in readiness for him to mount in order to review the troops.

After the review the President and his brilliant *cortège* entered an immense tent and partook of refreshments. During the short time which the President stopped here previously to continuing his journey, a number of ladies and young girls were presented to him, and he decorated with crosses three officers belonging to the troops which he had just reviewed.

At Toul, the Prince was as usual received by the authorities, and another group of young ladies came forward and offered him bouquets. At the moment when he was mounting the steps of the platform a young girl issued from a group of her companions, and addressed Louis Napoleon as follows:—

Prince.—France was at one time in the power of the foreigner, when a poor young girl of Lorraine had the good thought of trying to save the country. She came to Toul to be inspired by means of prayer, and, with the aid of God, succeeded in her enterprise. In our days France, we have been told, was menaced even in her most simple institutions; you determined to save it. The town of Toul would have been happy to receive you within her walls, and to see you visiting the place where Joan of Arc became confirmed in her holy determination. Imperious necessity does not allow of that; but, whilst the population salutes you on the way with their grateful acclamations, permit us, children as we are, to offer you a few flowers. They add to the offering the vows and prayers which God will listen to; you, Prince, will also execute well your design.

The decoration of the tent under which the President was received was composed of military trophies, each crowned with an eagle with outspread wings. One of the inscriptions was—"Toul à Louis Napoleon—20 Décembre—17,000 Oul." The President here reviewed the troops, who received him with loud cries of "*Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!*" At the moment the train was starting a regular avalanche of bouquets, thrown by ladies, fell into the carriages.

On Sunday morning at eight o'clock, Louis Napoleon quitted Nancy for Strasburg, and, notwithstanding that the rain fell heavily during his progress, his reception by the crowded population at the various stations along the line was as favourable and enthusiastic as on the preceding day. The train arrived at Strasburg at half-past twelve o'clock mid-day. A salute of 101 guns was fired as the President entered the terminus, and all the bells in the city immediately pealed forth a welcome. All the authorities of the place were assembled to receive the Prince in a magnificent pavilion erected for his accommodation. The preparations for the ceremony of inaugurating the railway were upon the most extensive scale. At the extremity of the rails within the terminus, a long platform was raised, on which an altar was erected, and along the sides of the line tribunes were to be seen, capable of containing between 8000 and 4000 persons. The pavilion, just spoken of, was constructed at one side of the railway, and contained a most elegant saloon for the use of the Prince and his suite. The President, on alighting from the state-carriage, was complimented by the mayor and municipal authorities on his arrival, and was presented by them with the keys of the town, which he was pleased to return into their hands. The religious ceremony—that of blessing the locomotives—then commenced, and was of an exceedingly imposing character. The President took his place in a tribune on the right of the altar, with his suite and a number of the principal visitors from Paris, whilst the civil and military authorities occupied another tribune on the left side of it. In the other tribunes, at each side of the line, were seated a vast number of persons who had been admitted with tickets to witness the ceremony. The 62d Regiment was on duty inside the terminus, and their band played overtures and military pieces before the arrival of the train. Other troops of the garrison were appointed to do duty outside, in the neighbourhood of the railway. As soon as the Prince had taken his place, the Bishop, accompanied by a numerous body of the clergy, came forward and celebrated mass; after which he blessed the locomotives, pronouncing a short appropriate address on the occasion.

When the ceremony had concluded, the President withdrew for a short time to the pavilion, where he received a number of delegations from the adjoining towns and villages. The Prince then mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by a brilliant staff, proceeded to the hotel of the Prefecture, passing, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, by the Pont du Faubourg de Saverne, the Vieux-Marché-aux-Vins, the rue de la Comédie, and the rue Brulée. The streets were lined at each side with infantry; four squadrons of the 4th Cuirassiers and four of the 5th Lancers were also disposed at various points along the passage of the *cortège*. Strong bodies of mounted gendarmes preceded and followed the President.

The town was crowded to excess by the population from the neighbouring districts, and the whole place wore a holiday aspect of the gayest kind. From an early hour all the streets were crowded, and all the houses were gallantly dressed out with flags, garlands, and draperies. The neighbourhood of the railway terminus presented quite a fairy scene, and all the public squares and buildings were decorated in the most tasteful manner. Everywhere might be seen escutcheons bearing the initials of L. N., alternating with the arms of the city of Strasburg.

Immediately after the Prince's arrival at the Prefecture he received the authorities and the principal inhabitants of the town. The whole passed over with perfect order, and every one was delighted with the urbanity of the head of State. At half-past five o'clock the *cortège* of peasants filed off before the President. It consisted of 120 cars filled with young girls, and 1200 horsemen all dressed in the costume of the country. On passing before the President the girls threw bouquets at his feet, uttering at the same time the cry of "*Vive Napoleon!*" which was taken up by the horsemen and re-echoed by the spectators. These cars were covered with ivy, branches of trees, and flowers, and in general bore inscriptions significative of the village which each had proceeded from. For instance on one might be seen the words "The town of Molsheim to Louis Napoleon, who has re-established order and tranquillity!" and on another, "The town of Rosheim. We are proud of our glory!" The filing off of these rustic vehicles, filled as they were with the prettiest girls of each village, in their holiday attire, was a novel and pleasing spectacle.

In the evening the President received at his table the representatives of the Foreign Powers, the Envoys of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Swiss Bâle, all the generals present at Strasburg, and all the high functionaries. After dinner a display of fireworks took place from the bastion opposite the Prefecture, and, notwithstanding the rain, a dense crowd stationed themselves before the building and hailed the President with loud cries every time that he appeared on the balcony, which he did repeatedly, with the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden. A grand illumination of the cathedral in coloured lamps and Bengal lights afterwards took place, and presented quite a fairy scene. The streets continued to be crowded until a late hour at night, but nothing occurred to disturb the public tranquillity.

On Monday morning, shortly after seven o'clock, the Prince proceeded to review the troops of the Strasburg garrison on the Robertsau, or Ruprechtsau—an extensive space laid out in walks and gardens beyond the walls, and forming the principal promenade of Strasburg. After the review, a series of manoeuvres was executed in the most brilliant manner, in presence of the Prince President, his suite, and the foreign envoys. A sham forced passage of the Rhine took place: a bridge of boats being thrown over the river by a corps of pontonniers. The space scanned by the temporary bridge was 45 metres, and the communication was established in an incredibly short space of time.

Louis Napoleon subsequently crossed the Rhine, to Kehl, and there reviewed the troops of the Grand Duke of Baden, amidst the *vivats* of the troops and the people of both nations. He returned to the Prefecture at Strasburg shortly after twelve o'clock (noon). In the afternoon there was a grand *fête* at the Robertsau; jousts on the river and a balloon ascent: and at night a ball at the theatre in honour of the Prince President; and the cathedral and the public and private buildings of the city were illuminated.

The following interesting details of the day's proceedings are taken from a local paper, the *Alsacien*:—

The question was to effect a simulated forced passage on the lesser Rhine, called the *bras Mobile*, by the application of the different systems of bridges employed by our pontonniers. The first manoeuvre consisted in the conveyance of arms on a raft impelled by a party of swimmers. Then some boats carrying infantry attempted a landing. The infantry, the moment they had put their foot on the other bank, commenced skirmishing against the troops that defended it. The landing had for object to cover a third manoeuvre—that of the *pont tournant*, a bridge of boats, one extremity of which is made fast to the French bank, and the other extremity insensibly gains the opposite bank. From the moment it attained the object desired, a column of infantry rushed above the bridge to succour the skirmishers. The cannon thundered at the same time,

and arrested by its fire the movements of the enemy. Whilst the combat was thus progressing, a new bridge, established on rafts, was constructed, about 600 metres below the first. Our troops on landing were driven back; but a battery crossed the river on a raft carried on four boats, landed, and protected the infantry by taking the enemy in flank. The infantry resumed the offensive, and thus permitted the completion of the bridge on rafts. The moment it was terminated the rest of our infantry gained the other bank, and the passage of the stream was secured.

The Prince enjoyed the spectacle of these operations from a magnificent tribune, richly ornamented, where he had been received with the most ardent acclamations on the part of the ladies who had assembled, notwithstanding that the hour was so early. The passage of the river terminated the manoeuvres on the Mobile arm of the stream. The Prince left with his brilliant *cortège*, and proceeded towards the great Rhine: he passed in front of the Custom-house, which was guarded by the troops of the Administration. The Prince had found an innumerable crowd at the moment of the review; the crowd was as great at the smaller Rhine, and it was still the same all along to the great Rhine. The banks of the river and the approaches to it, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with human beings. Immense platforms were erected on the French bank, and were occupied by thousands of spectators. The Baden bank was also crowded with a multitude not less vast, and all enthusiastic: the garrison of Kehl was under arms, and drawn up in order of battle along the stream. Unanimous acclamations welcomed the Chief of the State. Here again a magnificent structure, richly adorned and covered with flags and streamers, had been prepared to receive the Prince and his suite, who entered by an opening prepared in the barrier which protected the bridge. He placed himself in a boat where a *fautail* had been prepared for him. At that moment the cannon gave the signal for the commencement of the manoeuvres. The boats of the pontonniers advanced successively, placed themselves at regular distances, and became connected one with the other by means of planks, which the artificers quickly made fast. Other artificers threw out large anchors, which served to maintain each boat in line, and fix it against the current. Thirty-nine minutes sufficed for skilful pontonniers to complete their work, and to secure the passage from one bank to the other over a width of about 400 metres. The Prince then rose, left his gondola, and mounted on horseback. At the head of the *cortège* was seen a carriage filled with the high dignitaries of Baden. On the other bank the Prince was received with *vivats* so loud that they were echoed in France as one immense shout of joy. The garrison of Kehl was reviewed in the midst of shouts a thousand times repeated of "*Vive Napoleon!*" The Prince then proceeded to the opening of the bridge, and, after having examined its marvellous construction he returned, still hailed with shouts of enthusiasm from both banks of the river. He again traversed the stream on the great bridge of the Rhine, followed by the carriage of the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie and the Marchioness of Douglas. While returning to the French bank hurrahs upon hurrahs were shouted out with a degree of frenzy. The Prince bent his way to the town, followed by his brilliant staff. The multitude retired, still in amazement at the spectacle it witnessed, and which will long remain engraved on their memory. The Prince's entry into the town (Strasburg) was one continued triumph; he was literally bombarded with bouquets and chaplets of flowers, and the shouts of "*Vive Napoleon!*" (or Napoleon, as our honest Alsacians call him), redoubled in intensity, and when suspended were replaced by shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The population, at each moment more and more enthusiastic, did not cease to admire and acclaim the man they had elected, as he moved along, mounted on a magnificent horse, which he managed with perfect ease. Wherever they had a chance of having a glimpse of the Prince, there they ran. When they saw him on one point, they tried every short cut to see him again, and once more salute their Prince or their President.

On Monday afternoon, during the course of a short drive, Louis Napoleon was received by an impromptu burst of popular favour, which he appears not to have anticipated, and which is thus described in telegraphic despatch of the Prefect of the Department (Bas Rhin) to the Minister of the Interior:—

At half-past four the Prince went out in plain clothes, and in an open carriage, and drove in the streets of Strasburg and in the public walk of Rupertsbad, where the sports of the Ill took place. The moment he was recognised he was surrounded by a crowd respectful and ardent. Each one wished to see him and approach him, while raising shouts of "*Vive Napoleon!*" "*Vive l'Empereur!*" Affected by a demonstration so truly popular, the Prince alighted from his carriage and mingled amongst the crowds of people. It was then there arose actual delirium, and it was in the midst of a population so respectful in its affection that the Prince continued his promenade, and returned to the Hotel of the Prefecture at six o'clock.

We are indebted to the same source for the following notice of the departure of Louis Napoleon from Strasburg to Baden on Tuesday:—

The Prince President left the Prefecture at ten o'clock, to proceed to Kehl, and from thence to Baden.

The Prince was with the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden in the *caldche* of the Prefect. He declined taking any escort, and forbade military honours to be paid him. Although the hour of departure had not been announced, a numerous crowd remained stationed at the Prefecture, and in the adjacent streets, waiting to present bouquets of flowers to the Prince, and to acclaim him.

The passage from Strasburg to Kehl was effected without accident, notwithstanding the eagerness of the multitude to get near the carriage. At eleven o'clock precisely the Prince quitted Kehl in a special train. The garrison of Kehl was under arms at the railroad station, and paid him the usual military honours.

A further dispatch adds:—

Strasburg, July 21.  
The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin to the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of General Police.

The Prince has passed the night at Baden. His health is excellent. The people are only occupied with the Prince. As for the elections, they are quite forgotten.

Louis Napoleon's return to Paris had been originally fixed for Tuesday, but the gratification experienced by him from the universal acclamations of the people has induced him to prolong his visit a day or two further.

Some arrests, it is said, have taken place at Nancy and Châlons-sur-Marne, but upon what ground is not stated.

The *Débat* declares that as soon as the President of the Republic shall return from Strasburg, a slight modification of the Ministry will take place, and adds:—"M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the rumour says, will be named Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Turgot will be Minister of State; M. Magne will be named Minister of Public Works, in place of M. Lefebvre-Durulle; M. Casablanca will be named President of the Section of Public Works in the Council of State, in place of M. Magne; and M. Lefebvre-Durulle will be named Senator."

The *Conciliateur du Turn* has received "warning" for publishing an article reflecting on the Government.

Bou-Maza has not attempted to escape, as had been supposed last week. He has written to the *Constitutionnel* to say that he was absent from his place of detention by permission of the authorities, and that he never meant to escape, as is shown by his return to his former place of residence.

The *Moniteur* announces the promotion of General of Brigade M'Mahon, Commander of the division of Constantina, to the grade of General of Division. This promotion is no doubt a reward for the activity displayed by General M'Mahon, during the late insurrection in that part of Algeria.

### UNITED STATES, &c.

The supremacy of our transatlantic brethren in the production of fatal accidents on a grand scale, is painfully asserted in the intelligence from the Union this week. At Staten Island, near New York, on the 5th inst., 100 persons were precipitated into the water by the giving way of the small bridge between the shore and the ferry-boat, and 17 out of the number were drowned. At New Orleans, on the same day, a steam-boat, while racing against another vessel on the Mississippi, blew up, when 50 passengers were killed on the spot, and several wounded. Amongst the former was Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, and other persons of distinction. In the same category may be ranked the intelligence brought to New York by the steam-ship, *Empire City*, that the *Philadelphia* steam-ship, bound from Aspinwall to Havannah and New Orleans, had lost upwards of forty of her passengers and crew by cholera and Chagres fever. At Brooklyn an extensive fire in an oil manufactory destroyed property to the amount of 50,000 dols. In Canada, likewise, a disaster similar to the last has taken place, a conflagration having broken out in Montreal on the 8th inst., which was not got under at the departure of the latest news on the evening of the 9th. Upwards of 300 houses have been destroyed, and many thousands left without a home.

The latest advices from New York are to the 10th inst.

Of political news there is nothing of special interest to mention.

From Congress we learn of the reception by the Senate on the 2d inst. of a communication from the Secretary of State, relative to diplomatic salaries, by which it appears that nearly all the foreign representatives of the United States deem their pay too small; and, on comparison with the salaries paid to the agents of other countries, it appears that many of them do not get what might be regarded as fair remuneration for their services.

In the House of Representatives a bill had been printed, authorising



the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails between New York and Galway, via St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. Webster had reached Boston, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The Southern Whigs are most active in favour of Scott's election. The exiled Socialists from France had given a banquet to M. Cabet, Chief of the Icarians.

Judge Betts had decided that Kaine, the criminal fugitive from Ireland, was legally detained under the extradition treaty, and disallowed the writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been sued out in his favour.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of National Independence was celebrated on the 4th inst. with great festivities from one end of the Union to the other.

Dr. George A. Gardiner, the head of the alleged Gardiner claim, who was previously out on bail in the sum of 40,000 dols., under an indictment for perjury, had been again arrested at Washington by order of the Government, under a new indictment, which was found by the grand jury, charging the said Gardiner with forging the signatures of the Governor and of the Secretary of state of San Luis Potosi, the Prefect of Rio Verde, and his secretary, and the seal of the State. The Government demanded bail in the sum of 100,000 dols. Judge Crawford required 20,000 dols., failing to obtain which, Gardiner was committed to gaol.

Governor Calhoun, of New Mexico, expired on the 30th ult.

The remains of Henry Clay arrived in New York on the afternoon of Saturday, the 3d, from Philadelphia, when a procession took place, from the Battery to the City Hall. The coffin was deposited in the Governor's room, where it remained in state till the following Monday morning, when the body was conveyed to Albany, en route to Kentucky.

#### WEST INDIES.

Advices received this week from Jamaica to the 27th of June, communicate the same unvarying tale of distress, disease, and depression which forms the staple of all the intelligence for a considerable time past from this once flourishing island. The feeling of despair as to any amelioration of the circumstances of this place had become so deep-rooted and wide-spread in the popular conviction, that a strong tide of emigration had set in to the gold-fields of Australia; whole families were taking flight to the El Dorado of resuscitated hopes; but in general the main body of the emigrants consisted of young single men in the prime of life. The want of labour was being seriously felt in many parts of the island, and the press was obliged to be resorted to as a means of inducing labourers to engage themselves upon better terms, for the purpose of securing the pimento crop. Such a scarcity exists of good, honest, and hard-working labourers, that there is no getting a fence put up, or a piece of land planted with grass or corn, without trouble, and the certainty of failure in consequence of the dilatory manner in which it is performed. The pimento crops do not reach one half of what they ought to be, from the same cause.

Small-pox continued to rage with much virulence in many parts of the island. In Kingston it was very prevalent, notwithstanding which the number of deaths had not been great. The disease was found to yield to superior medical treatment.

From the other islands there is no news of interest.

**POSTAGE.—THE GERMAN STATES.**—A treasury warrant has been issued, by which it is directed that all letters posted in England for the German postal union, and *vice versa*, and all letters passing through the German postal union for England and the Colonies, shall be charged at the rate of 3d. per letter postage. The letters thus charged must be conveyed between the United Kingdom and Belgium by packet-boat, and be enclosed in the Prussian closed mails. And the warrant does not extend to any letters sent *via* France or *via* Belgium, unless it be included in the Prussian closed mails. The countries comprised in the postal union are Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubeck, Luxembourg, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemberg, and the countries included in the postal district of the principality of Tonn and Taxis (Lippe excepted). For letters above half an ounce in weight the following rules of postage are fixed, viz:—On every such letter exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage. On every such letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage. On every such letter exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage. And on every such letter exceeding three ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage. And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage, and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce; and each progressive and additional rate, chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

**ITALIAN RAILWAYS.**—The *Piedmontese Gazette* gives the following account of the total length of railway now existing in Italy:—Turin to Arona, through Asti, Alessandria, and Novi, 125 kilometres (about 31 leagues); Milan to Camerlata, near Como, 45 kilometres; Milan to Treviglio, 33; Mantua to Verona, 36; Venice to Verona, through Padua and Vicenza, 118; Treviso to Mestre, 20; Florence to Pisa and Leghorn, 110; Pisa to Lucca and Piescia, 40; Florence to Pistoia, through Prato, 35; Empoli to Siena, 68; Naples to Nocera and Castellamare, 45; Naples to Capua, 44; total, 725 kilometres (or about 181 leagues). To this there will be shortly added—Arona to Genoa, 41 kilometres; Alessandria to Novara, 63; Turin to Novara, 93; Turin to Suza, 52; Turin to Coni, 80; Mortaro to Vigevano, 13; Bra to Cavallermaggiore, 13; total, 355 kilometres (or about 89 leagues).

**THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.**—According to a calculation by the *New York Times*, the total amount of the debt of that country amounts to 270,000,000 dollars. The minimum estimate of that portion of the above owned or advanced on, abroad, is as follows:—Federal loans, 40,000,000 dollars; State loans, 143,000,000; city loans and bonds, 24,000,000; county loans and bonds, 2,000,000; railroad bonds, 20,000,000; total, 229,000,000 dollars.

**THE INDIA MAIL SERVICE.**—At the present time there are two steamers employed to perform the Indian mail service between Southampton and Alexandria. It is intended by the Oriental Company that one steamer more on the line shall do the service next year (when it will be double what it is at present), owing to the increase of speed that has been and will be attained on that line. The Alexandrian steamers now go out and return in a month, including all stoppages. At the present time the Indian Mail is only sent once a month from Southampton; next year it will be sent every fortnight. Upwards of sixty persons have already taken berths in the Peninsular Company's screw steamer *Formosa*, which leaves for Australia next month.

**PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**—The state of the public revenue and expenditure from the year 1822 to 1851 inclusive, may be seen at a glance by reference to a return, printed on Tuesday, by order of the House of Commons. By it, it appears that in 1822 the total revenue, after deducting drawbacks and repayments, was £59,823,834, and the expenditure £55,079,316, leaving a surplus income of £4,744,518. In 1824 the revenue exceeded that of 1822 by the sum of £5857, but the expenditure was nearly £1,000,000 more. From 1824 the public income gradually declined, until in 1835 it fell to £50,468,579, showing a deficiency, as compared with 1824, of no less than £9,421,112. The expenditure, however, in 1835, was the lowest during the last 30 years, the amount being only £48,787,633, while there was a surplus income of £1,680,946. The revenue and expenditure have steadily increased since 1835, until in 1851 the revenue reached £56,729,390, and the expenditure amounted to £54,002,994, leaving a surplus of £2,726,396. In the 30 years from 1822 to 1851 inclusive, there was a surplus in 19 years, and a deficiency in 11 years. The years in which the expenditure exceeded the income of the country were 1827, 1828, and 1832, from 1837 to 1843 both inclusive, and in 1847 and 1848. The surplus revenue since 1822 exceeded £50,000,000, while the deficiencies did not amount to more than £16,000,000.

A dealer in curiosities named Herr, of the Galerie de Chartres, in the Palais Royal, Paris, was on Saturday last condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment for having distributed and sold without authorisation copies of the letter of Count de Chambord, directing the Legitimists not to take the oath to the President of the Republic.

No less than eight counsel, who do, or did, travel the Western Circuit, have been returned to the present Parliament, and all for boroughs in the counties of the circuit, namely, Mr. Crowder for Liskeard; Sir A. Cockburn for St. Ippolyt; Mr. Butt for Weymouth; Mr. Massey for Newport; Mr. Colner for Plymouth; Mr. Philon for Bath; and Mr. E. Carter for Tavistock.

The herring fishery has just commenced on the Northumbrian coast. A large number of fish were caught off Cullercoats, Seaton Sluice, and Blyth on Monday night, one of the boats of the latter place securing upwards of 2000.

A copy of the picture of Horace Vernet, representing Prince Louis Napoleon on horseback, has been made for the town of Toulon, where it will be shortly placed in the hall of the Tribunal of Commerce.

The statistical information gathered in Ireland in 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, with respect to the agricultural produce of that country, appears to have cost £2000 per annum. The returns for 1851 are in process of compilation by the Census Commissioners.

The costs and expenses paid by the public out of the Civil Contingency Fund, for the passing of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill, amounted to £3012 7s. 9d. The solicitors engaged were Messrs. Lyth, Barnes, and Ellis, and their services extended over a period from the 12th March, 1851, to the conclusion of the session (4th August). The fees paid to the three counsel engaged (Mr. Serjeant Wrangham and Messrs. Edwin James and Ellis) amounted to £1273, and their services did not extend over more than three months. The various items in the bill appear to have been charged upon what is termed "a moderate scale," as only £59 12s. 2d. was taxed off £3671 19s. 11d.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**BLAKELOCK v. THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.**—This action was tried on Monday at Derby, before Mr. Baron Alderson and a common jury, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff with £500 damages, and a common jury, for a broken ankle joint and a concussion of the brain, occasioned by reason of the notorious Clay Cross accident which occurred on the Midland Railway on the 19th of May, 1851. It will be recollected that at this accident a Mr. Meynell, a magistrate, and Mr. Blake, of Sheffield, were killed. The train called at two places not in the time table, and was late on its departure from Derby. The engine broke down at Clay Cross, and was run into by a goods train then due.

**APPEARANCE IN COUNTY COURTS.**—By the Amendment County Courts Act, a provision in the first act, as to persons qualified to practice before the County Courts, is repealed, and it is now provided, "That it shall be lawful for the party to the suit or other proceedings, or for an attorney of one of her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record, being an attorney acting generally in the action for such party, but not an attorney retained as an advocate by such first-mentioned attorney, or for a barrister retained by or on behalf of the party on either side, but without any right to exclusive or pre-audience, or by leave of the Judge, for any other person allowed by the Judge to appear instead of the party, to address the Court; but subject to such regulations as the Judge may from time to time prescribe for the orderly transaction of the business of the Court."

**RETIRING PENSIONS TO COUNTY COURT JUDGES.**—There is a clause in the County Courts Further Extension Act (15th and 16th Victoria, cap. 54), under which, on a petition to the Lord Chancellor, retiring pensions to County Court Judges, to two-thirds of their salaries, may be granted on account of personal infirmity disqualifying a Judge from the due execution of his duty.

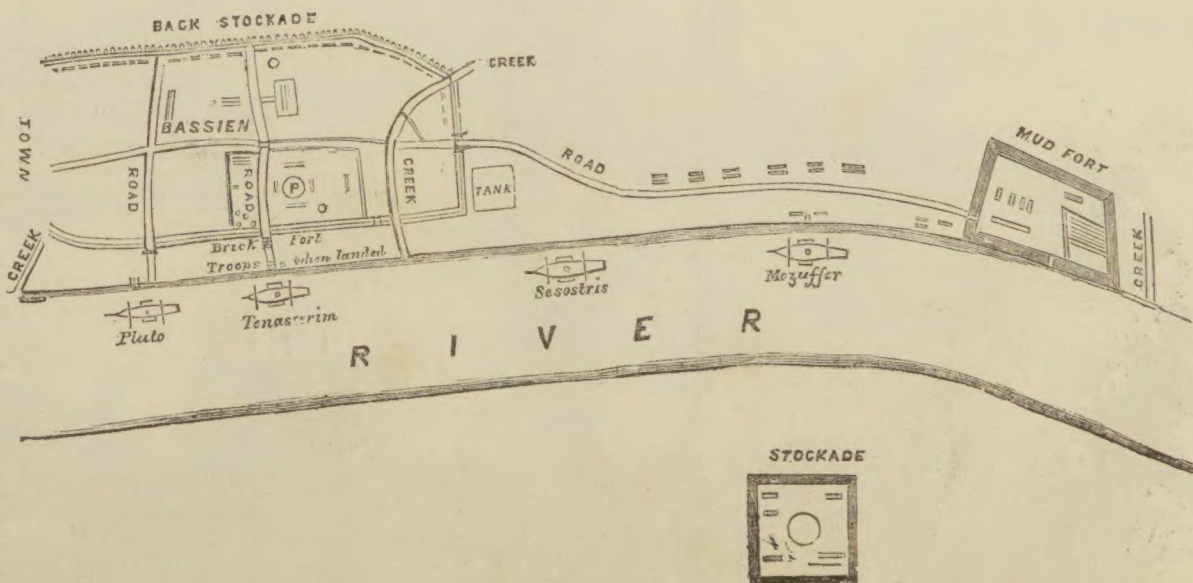
In the Insolvent Court a few days ago an application was made on behalf of an insolvent named Coker to be admitted to bail, he having filed his schedule, in which there appeared a statement respecting several "accommodation bills." Mr. Commissioner Phillips declared that he would not grant bail in any case where he found accommodation bills. He had done all in his power to check the giant evil, and he would now see what effect the rule he had laid down would have. Bail was an indulgence, and in the discretion of the Court, and notwithstanding the other Commissioners did not act upon it, he should do so until he was set right by the Legislature.

**CHARITY SUITS.**—It appears that already more than £600,000 has been recovered for the benefit of certain charities, and in one case alone upwards of £60,000. The number of charities with which the Attorney-General and Mr. Fearon (his solicitor on such matters) have to deal with is £28,000, involving property to the amount of a million and a half per annum.

**FURIOUS DRIVING.**—At the Bow-street police court, on Wednesday, Thomas Beattie, driver of one of Wilson's Favorite omnibuses, and Joseph Bishop, driver of one of Bolton's Caledonians, were summoned for furious driving. From the evidence it appeared that the two rival omnibuses were racing at full gallop up Whitehall, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, the Favorites being on its proper side, and the other endeavouring to pass it. They were galloping at the rate of ten miles an hour, when Bolton's omnibus came into collision with the carriage of a gentleman named Sotheby, while the Favorite almost at the same time ran into Lord Euston's cabriolet, which was proceeding at a moderate pace in front. The collision with Mr. Sotheby's carriage was of an alarming character, and might have been attended with fatal consequences to the inmates. Mr. Henry, the magistrate sentenced each of the men to three weeks' imprisonment, and ordered the proprietors to pay the expenses incurred by the damage. The amount due to Lord Euston was contributed by his Lordship to the poor-box.

Within the week the following return was published of pensions granted between the 20th day of June, 1851, and 20th day of June, 1852, and charged upon the Civil List:—1851: August 30. Anna Jameson, in consideration of her literary merits. In trust to W. M. Thackeray, Esq., and John Murray, Esq. £100.—September 1. Maria Long, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Frederick Bedford Long, Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, and of his having died from illness contracted while in the execution of his duty, by which she is placed in circumstances of great distress. In trust to the Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon and John Martin, Esq. M.P. £100.—September 1. James Silk Buckingham, in consideration of his literary works and useful travels in various countries. £200.—September 2. Robert Torrens, F.R.S., in consideration of his valuable contributions to the science of political economy. £200.—October 10. John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in consideration of his eminent literary merits. £300.—October 10. Elizabeth Reid (widow of Dr. James S. Reid, Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History in the University of Glasgow, £50; and Jane Arnott Reid, Elizabeth Reid, and Mary Reid (daughters of the above, and for the survivors or survivor of them), £50, in consideration of Dr. Reid's valuable contributions to literature, and of the distressed condition in which his widow and children are placed by his decease. In trust to the Rev. George Bellis and James Seaton Reid, M.D. £100.—1852: Feb. 5. Eliza MacArthur, in consideration of the merits of her late husband, Dr. Alexander MacArthur, superintendent of model schools, and Inspector of the Dublin district under the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and of his having been attacked by mental derangement, attributed solely to his unbounded exertions in the discharge of his official duties, and also in consideration that the pension of £200 per annum, which was granted to her during the lifetime of her husband, has lapsed by his decease. In trust to Dr. George Beilby and Captain Alex. Mackenzie. £50.—April 5. John Britton, in consideration of his literary merits and impoverished condition. £75.—April 5. Mary Fitzgibbon, in consideration of the signal services rendered by her father, Colonel James Fitzgibbon, on various occasions in Canada, and of the destitute condition in which she will be left at her father's death. In trust to Mr. G. de B. Attwood, secretary, and Mr. T. Wood, accountant of the Bank of British North America. £75.—Total, £1,200.

Some of the Liberal papers affirm, immediately on the assembling of the new Parliament, Sir Geo. Cockburn will move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the undue influences employed by the Admiralty, during the recent elections, in the Government ports.



PLAN OF THE CAPTURE OF BASSEIN.

#### THE BURMESE WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the accompanying plan of Bassein, which he has just received from his son, a very young officer on board one of her Majesty's ships. In an accompanying letter, he says:—

"On Monday, the 17th of May, the Commodore and Generals went on board the *Tenasserim*, to go to Bassein. We took with us the *Mozuffer*, *Sesostris*, and *Pluto*. The *Mozuffer* had 500 men of the Madras Native Infantry; the *Sesostris* and ourselves had about 350 men of the 57th European Regiment, and the *Pluto* had the *For's* Marines and field-piece party. We started from Rangoon about two o'clock the same afternoon. We got to Negrais Island the next evening, where we anchored for the night. Next morning, at six o'clock, we got under way and proceeded up the river. The *Pluto* went ahead to sound. I never in my life saw such a beautiful river. The trees on each side were most of them very like willows, their branches touching the water. After going up the river about sixty miles, we came upon Bassein. At the lower part there was a very strong mud fort: we saw a great quantity of men in the fort holding the matches over the guns, but they did not fire at us. As we passed up, we saw the Golden Pagoda, just freshly gilt. There was a very strong brick fort with a stockade on the top of the

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### SIR JOHN LAMBERT LORRAINE, BART., OF KIRKE HARLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

It is a curious fact that within three years we have had to record the deaths of no less than five inheritors of the Lorraine Baronetcy: of Sir William Lorraine, the 6th Baronet, in 1849; of Sir Charles, the 7th, in 1850; of Sir Henry and Sir William, the 8th and 9th, in 1851; and of Sir John Lambert Lorraine, the 10th, in 1852. The last-named, whose death occurred on the 11th instant, at St. Helier's, Jersey, was the third and youngest son of Sir William Lorraine, the 4th Baronet, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of Sir Lancelot Alcock, Knt., of Nunwick. He was born in 1784, and married, in 1835, Caroline-Isabella, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, rector of Morpeth, and by her (who died in 1847) leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, the present Sir Lambert Lorraine, 11th Baronet, born in 1838, now a Midshipman in the Royal Navy. The Lorraines, of Kirke Harle, are one of the most ancient of the Northumbrian families, being descended from Robert, one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror.

##### THE REV. EDWARD MURRAY.

The Rev. Edward Murray, for many years rector of Northolt, Middlesex, died on the 1st inst. in his 54th year. This highly respected clergyman, after refusing the higher preferments of the Church, devoted himself to the study of theology. His writings on that subject have had an extended circulation, particularly in Germany and America. He was also fond of scientific pursuits. His mind was actively inventive, and he must have been one of the first who applied the Archimedean screw to the purposes of navigation, as he had made from his direction a small vessel on that principle in the year 1823. The Rev. gentleman was grandson of the third Duke of Athol, being the second son of the late Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, and the younger brother of the present Bishop of Rochester. The Rev. Edward Murray married Ruperta, only child of the late Sir George Wright, Bart., and leaves issue two sons and two daughters.

Thomas Gisborne, Esq., formerly a member of the House of Commons, died at his residence, Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Gisborne's failing health had recently compelled him to resign the contest for Nottingham, and for ten days past slight hopes of his recovery had been entertained by his medical advisers.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—The late Mrs. Halford (wife of the Rev. T. Halford, M.A.) has bequeathed £1000 to each of the following institutions:—The Blind Asylum, at Exeter; the Dumb Asylum, at St. Leonard's, near Exeter; the Exeter Dispensary; Exeter Eye Infirmary; Governors' Benevolent Institution, London; and the residue of her property to the Devon and Exeter Hospital. The late Thomas Norris, Esq., of Howick House, Lancaster, has bequeathed £1500 to the Cloth Fund at Croxton, to be invested, and the interest laid out in cloth for the poor of that town; also £500 to the Bury Infirmary. The late William Smith, Esq., of Bristol, has left £200 to the Aged Pilgrims Society, London; £200 to the poor members of Ebenezer Chapel, Brighton; and £200 to the Sick Poor Society, Newark-upon-Trent.

The will of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire has been proved by the present Earl (heretofore Viscount Andover), the son and sole executor, to whom is devised the real estate, and is also left residuary legate over the personalty, a specific portion of funded property being divided amongst the sons and daughters. A stamp duty was paid on £40,000.

The late Robert Richard Pigou, of Whitechurch, Oxford, who died on the 29th of April last, has left personal estate to the value of £100,000, and has bequeathed to his wife a life interest over the greater part thereof, and after her decease the property will be divided between his nephews, Henry Minchin Pigou, Frederick William Pigou, and Clarence Pigou. There are many liberal bequests to his relatives. The Colston Basset estate he has devised to his nephew Frederick W. Pigou, who is an acting executor, together with the widow and the Rev. Henry Clarence Pigou. He has left a legacy of £100 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital.

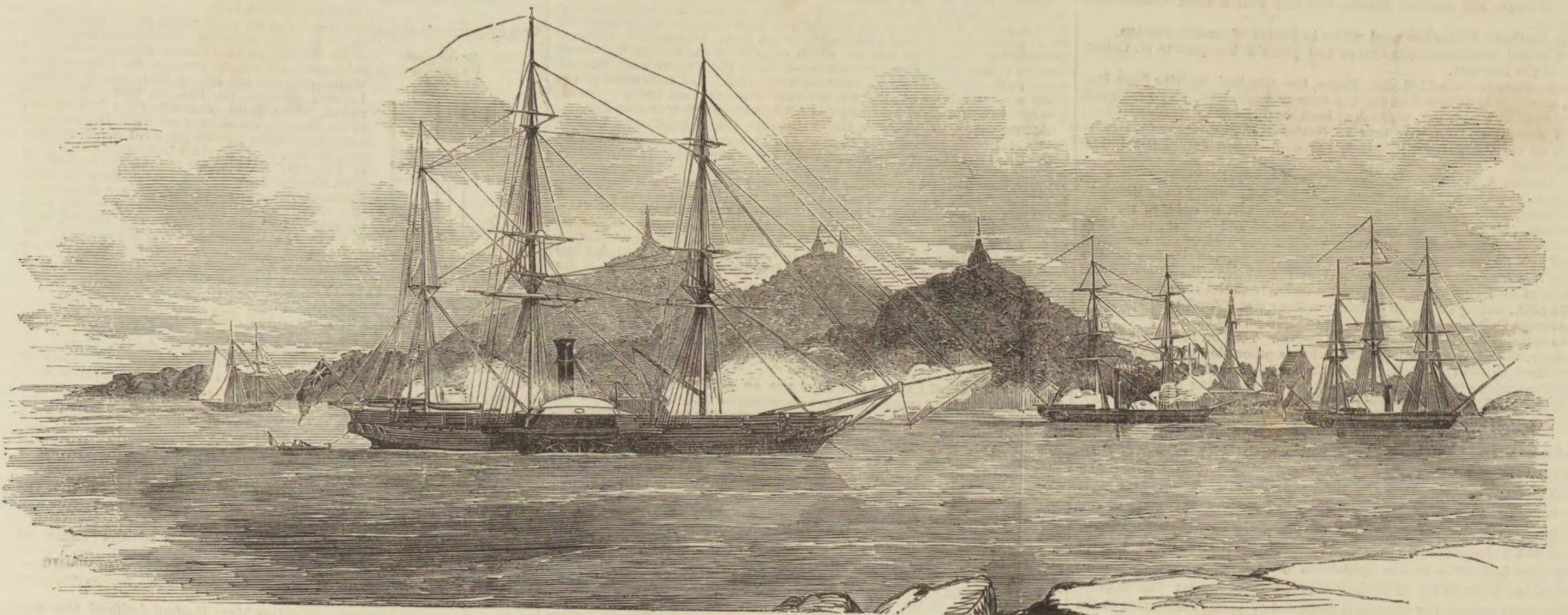
**LORD PROVOST PASSPORTS.**—We understand that the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in London has recently intimated to the Home Office that passports issued by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh will not be recognised in Belgium, unless they are *viséd* at the Belgian Legation in London, or by a Belgian Consular agent in this country. This vexatious proceeding ought to be kept in view by persons who intend, in travelling on the Continent, to take Belgium in their route. An additional fee must be paid to the Belgian Consul at Leith for his *visé*, and it should further be explained that he will not give it unless there is appended to the Lord Provost's passport a description of the bearer, which has hitherto been unnecessary.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

At Standon House, the seat of the Rev. J. P. Mitchell, a fatal accident occurred last Saturday evening. The youngest son of Mr. Mitchell had been rabbit shooting, and returning home about nine o'clock, was called by his two youngest sisters from the nursery window, and in turning round to answer them the gun went off and lodged the contents in the forehead of the youngest, a fine little girl, between nine and ten years of age. She survived only a few minutes. The children had their arms round each other's neck when the accident happened; but strange to say not a shot touched the other.

As the warehouseman at the White Hart, Newmarket, named Calkin, was engaged in unpacking some soda water, a few days ago, one of the bottles suddenly burst, and a quantity of glass struck him very severely in the face and eyes. He was taken home, and some of the glass extracted from his eyes, but after suffering the most excruciating pain, from inflammation and mortification, he died, delirious, leaving a wife and three small children unprovided for.



## T H E B U R M E S E W A R .



BATTLE.

PROSPERINE.

THE CAPTURE OF MARTABAN.

SALAMANDER.

PEGU.

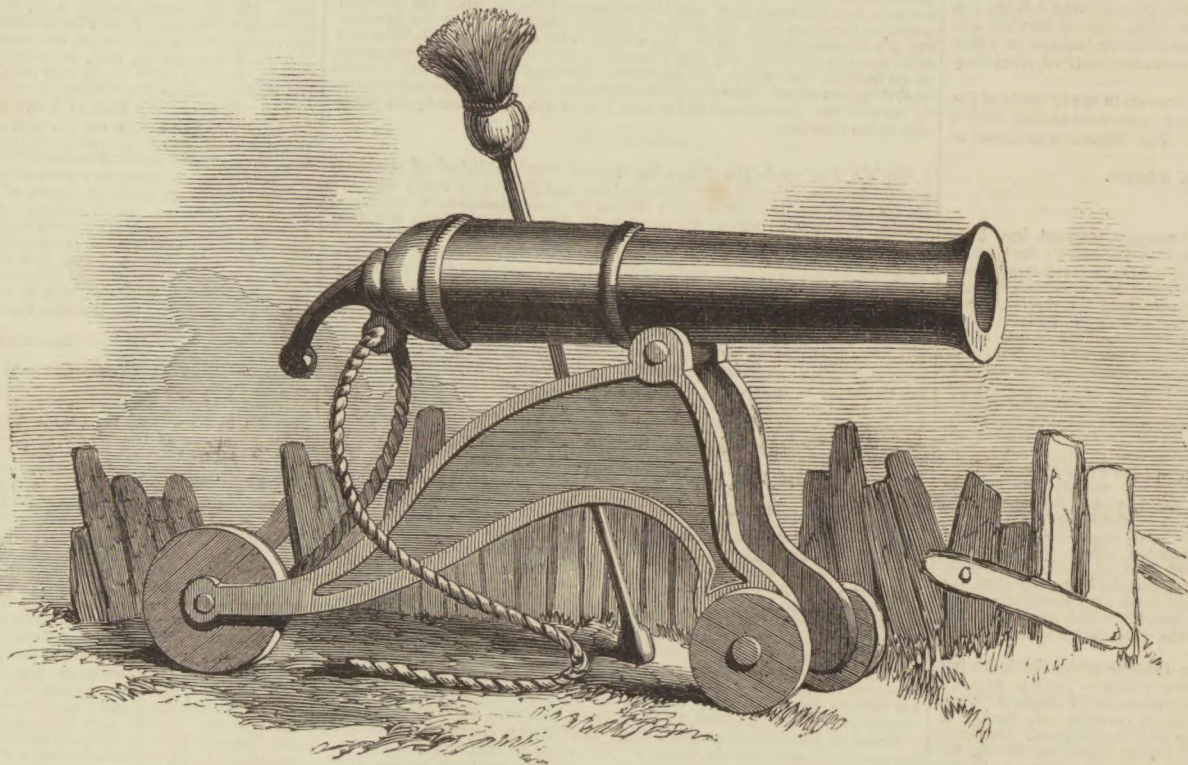
6000 and 7000 troops in the three forts, and there were between 500 and 600 Burmese killed. Out of our small army of 900 men there were 31 men wounded and 5 killed. Everything was quiet at six o'clock that same evening, so that we were just twelve hours in coming up sixty miles of river and taking three strong forts. We left a day or two afterwards, leaving a garrison of 500 men, and H.C. Sesostris.

"Yours, &c.,  
"H.M.S. —, off Rangoon,

May 25"

We have also been favoured, by two Correspondents, with the accompanying Sketches of two of the leading events of the Burmese War. The first shows the taking of Martaban, which has already been detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 5, page 443. In this View, the position of the several steamers engaged in the attack are correctly shown; the troops landed at the wharf in front of the battery, where a building is seen. Our Correspondent, writing from Moulmein, May 12, says:—

"We have had no mail here since February last from Calcutta, as all the steamers are engaged in the expedition. Our losses since the action have been heavy, nearly 300 men, through sickness. We old hands, who know the Burmese well, and get our information from the people themselves, are of opinion that the Burmese will fight to the last; and, as they are much better disciplined and armed than last war, we shall have a tough job next cold season."



BURMESE GUN, CAPTURED AT RANGOON.

The second Illustration, by another Correspondent, at Rangoon, represents an iron Burmese piece, about 4½ lb., taken in the jungle behind the white house stockade.

The lower Sketch, by the same hand, shows the building used as the Field Hospital during the three days' storming of Rangoon, detailed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 5, page 443; and for June 26, page 508, where also are engraved the town, fortifications, and Great Pagoda. Our Correspondent's Sketch of the Hospital is taken from the river, whence the mass of buildings is very picturesque. It consists of a pagoda, fringed with bells hanging from metal trellis-work. Next, to the right is shown the summit of a temple, which contains several colossal Burmese idols. The building in front of the View was the residence of the priests of the temple, and is built of teak, raised upon piles of the same wood, about eight feet from the ground. This building was appropriated to the reception of the wounded Europeans; the small building in the background being assigned to the native soldiers. During the five days of the fight, about 180 men and officers were admitted, including those prostrated by *coup de soleil* and cholera, and 120 from wounds received in action. The medical officers attached to the hospital were Dr. Montgomerie superintending surgeon to the Burmese force; Dr. Fayer, Dr. Christison, &c. The wounded, after being treated in this hospital until sufficiently recovered, were removed to the *Dépôt* hospital.



BUILDING USED AS THE FIELD HOSPITAL, DURING THE STORMING OF RANGOON.



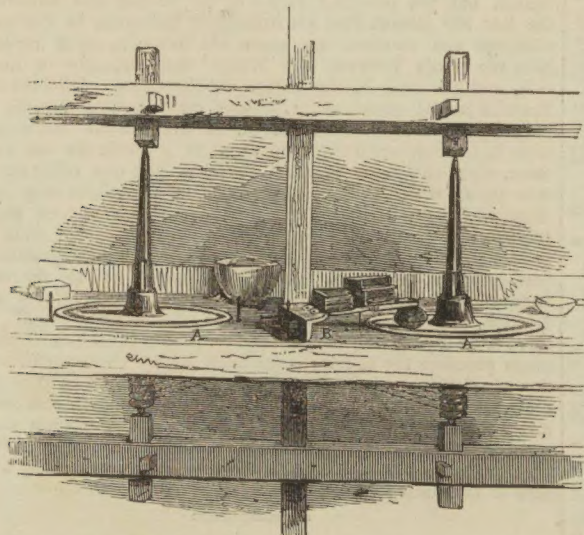
## THE STAMFORD RACE CUP.

THIS handsome group was contended for at the Stamford Races on Tuesday. It consists of a tazza of graceful form, supported by an oak-tree, around which are grouped cleverly-modelled figures of a horse, mare,

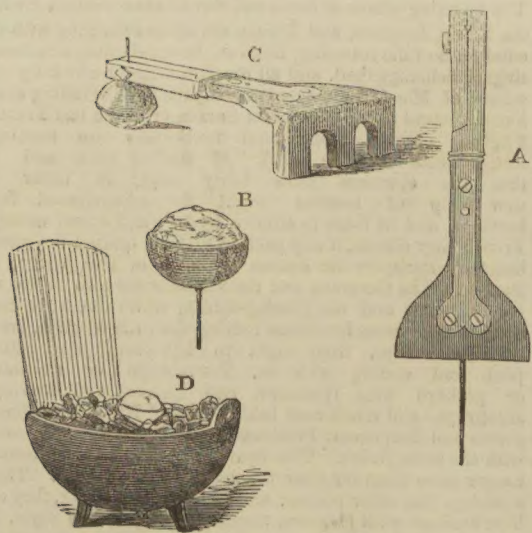


THE STAMFORD RACE CUP.

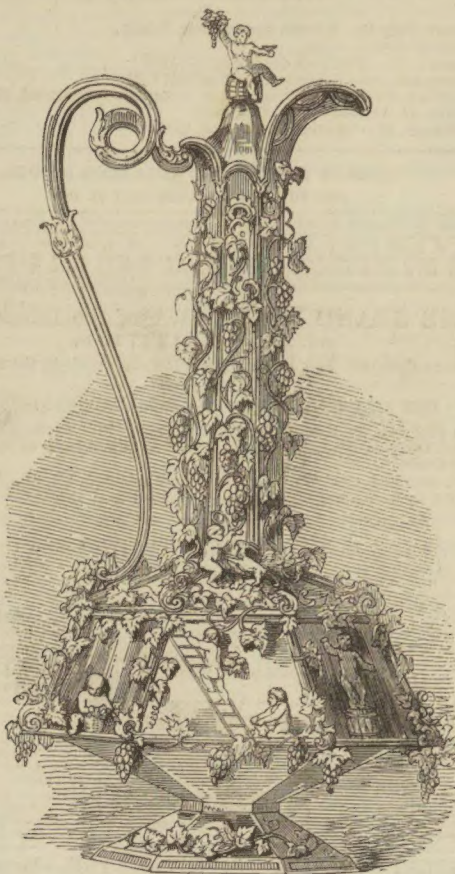
and foal. Upon a massive base are inscribed the names of the stewards, Mr. George Payne and Mr. J. Talbot Clifton. The nominal value of the prize is 100 guineas. It is from the establishment of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and is a very tasteful work.



ELEVATION OF PART OF THE DIAMOND-CUTTING MACHINE.



PARTS OF THE DIAMOND-CUTTING MACHINE.



THE JERSEY RACE CUP.

THIS elegant prize was contended for at the Jersey Races on the 7th inst. It is a Claret Jug, of burnished silver, engraved with horizontal lines, upon which are laid vine leaves, tendrils, and grapes, amidst which are cleverly modelled figures, in frosted silver; tastefully embodying "The Vintage," in its stages of gathering and crushing the grapes. Upon the cover of the Jug a Bacchanal figure sits astride a cask, holding in triumph a rich cluster of grapes. By an ingenious contrivance all the figures may be removed, and the jug used plain. This is a novel and characteristic design, beautifully wrought by Mr. Angell, of the Strand.

## THE ÆOLIAN VASE.

THIS classic prize has been presented by her Majesty to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and was sailed for, by yachts of all nations, on Thursday; the celebrated clipper *America* having been specially sent home from Gibraltar for the occasion, by her noble owner, Lord De Blaquiere.

The following are the details of this very characteristic vase. Subject on panel:—

The seamen of Ulysses, thinking to discover riches within the bag (given to their master by Æolus), unfasten the mouth, the winds contained therein burst out, and the result is a terrific storm.—*ODYSSEY*, Book X.

The three other panels bear the Royal arms and following inscription:—

The gift of her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, July 22d, 1852.

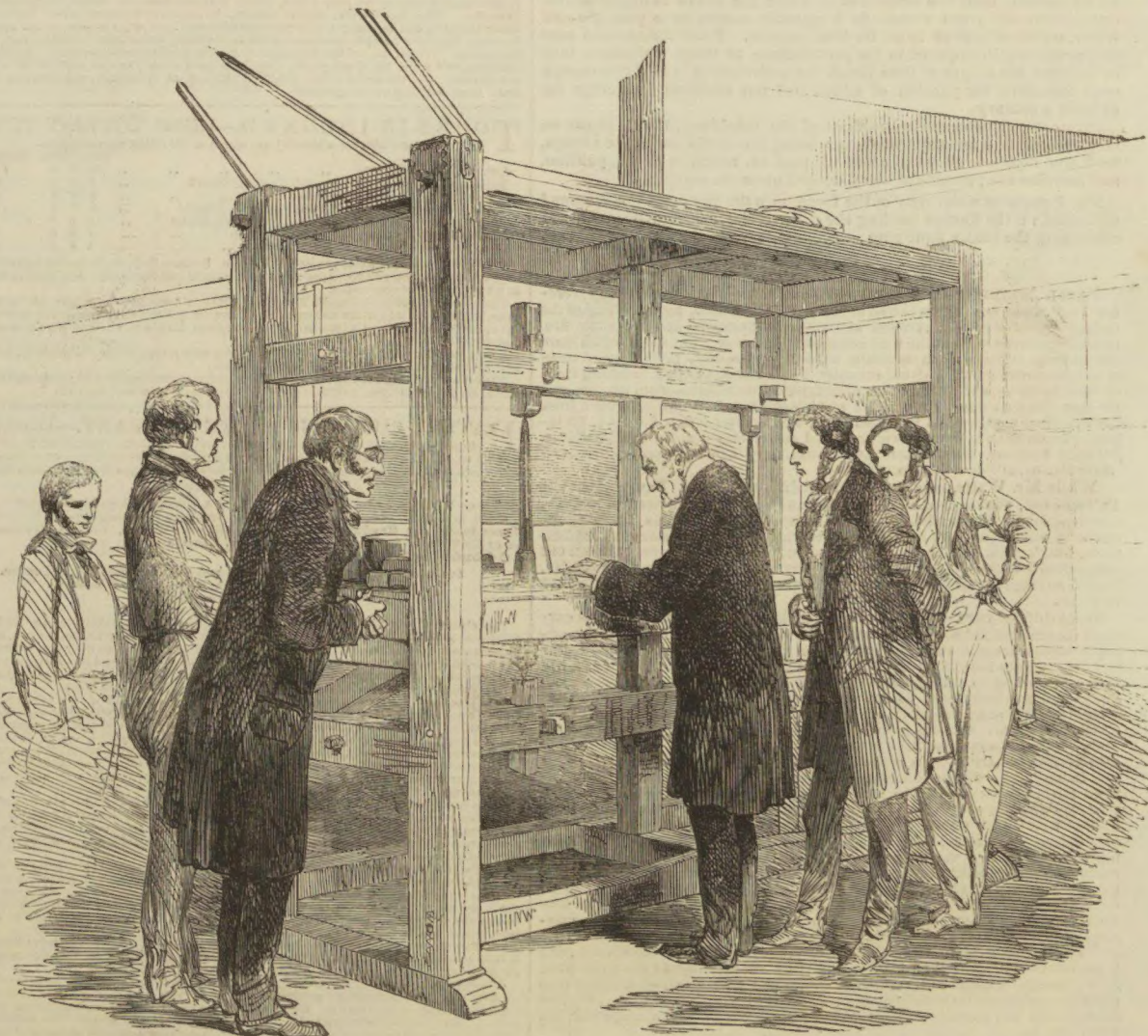
Upon the shoulders of the vase are figures representing the winds.



THE ÆOLIAN VASE, PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

The whole is very richly decorated in the Cinque-cento style, and placed upon an ebony case.

This superb prize, value 100 guineas, has been executed in silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and is a first-class specimen of design and manufacture.



RE-CUTTING THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE RE-CUTTING OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.

This celebrated gem, of which the world of visitors saw so much in the Great Exhibition of last year, is now in progress of transformation, an operation which it is hoped and believed will develop its beauties to a greater extent than hitherto has been the case. Before proceeding to detail the process, of which we were witness on yesterday evening, a brief outline of its history may be given. The Koh-i-noor was found in the mines of Golconda about the year 1550, and was presented by the Viceroy of the Deccan to the Great Mogul. The diamond subsequently became the property of Pandor Rajah, Chief of all India, Cabul, and Cachmere, from whom it was taken by Timur, and subsequently from Mohammed Shah by Nadir Shah. On the assassination of Nadir Shah, it was seized, with his treasury, by his general, Ahmed Shah, who took it to his native country, Afghanistan, of which he became Sovereign. His descendant, Shah Sooja, when obliged to fly his country, took it with him, and threw himself upon the protection of Runjeet Singh; the latter, taking advantage of this circumstance, by a little torture skillfully applied to the mind and body, induced its surrender into his own possession. On Runjeet's death it was inherited by Dhuleep Singh. The recent war in Mooltan, and disturbances in the Punjab, induced the British resident at Lahore to secure as an hostage the person of the boy-king Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and at the same time to seize the Koh-i-noor. Upon the defeat of the Sikhs it was yielded to the British Crown, by special clause in the treaty then concluded.

The Hon. W. C. Osborne, in his work, "The Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh," gives the following graphic description of the mode in which this famous diamond was won by its equally famous possessor by right of conquest, Runjeet Singh:—"Cross-legged upon a golden chair, dressed in simple white, wearing no ornaments but a single string of enormous pearls round the waist, and the celebrated Koh-i-noor or Mountain of Light on his arm (the jewel rivalled, if not surpassed, in brilliancy by the glance of fire which every now and then shot from his single eye, as it wandered restlessly round the circle), sat the Lion of Lahore."

Upon the gem falling into the hands of its present possessors, enormous and exaggerated ideas of its value (under all circumstances a difficult matter to decide) were formed, and even in the Exhibition Catalogue the lustrous cynosure was set down as representing a (fictitious) value of two millions sterling. Professor Tennant, however, has, upon a careful calculation, arrived at the more moderate estimate of £276,768, as the market value, supposing it to be perfect in every respect. A minute examination, however, showed that the Koh-i-noor was not perfect, arising from the unskillful mode in which it had been dealt with, both in the original cutting and subsequent setting. To remedy these defects was desirable. How? was the question. Professor Tennant and the Rev. W. Mitchell were consulted, and, in an elaborate report, were favourable to the proposed re-cutting as a means of improvement, but threw out doubts as to its complete practicability, unaccompanied with danger to the integrity of the stone. Upon this report Messrs. Garrard, of Pantons-street, Haymarket, the Crown Jewellers, were instructed to obtain the opinions of practical diamond-cutters, and with this view those gentlemen consulted Mr. G. Coster, of Amsterdam; the trade of diamond-cutting having entirely left this country, and being at present chiefly confined to Holland. This practical lapidary, while not disputing possible danger from various causes, expressed his belief that, with the requisite care and skill of experienced artists, it might be avoided. These reports were duly considered, and eventually Messrs. Garrard were instructed to execute the work of re-cutting the diamond, and converting it from its present imperfect shape to that of an oval brilliant, with corresponding alterations of the two smaller diamonds, its accompanying pendants. Two skilled workmen were brought over from Holland, and a steam-engine was erected, to assist in the intended operation. An engine of from two to four-horse power was erected under the direction of Mr. Joshua Field, of the firm of Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and yesterday evening the apparatus was for the first time practically employed; on which occasion his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who had evinced great interest in the undertaking, honoured Messrs. Garrard's factory with his presence, and inaugurated the work by himself cutting the first facet, and thus commencing an operation which it is expected will occupy some months.

We will now endeavour to explain the *modus operandi*, which from its novelty in this country cannot fail to be interesting. In a copper vessel or cup, called the *dop*, is melted a quantity of solder—a mixture of tin and lead—which is allowed to cool until it attains a certain consistence, when by means of tongs the diamond is embedded in the metal until entirely covered with it, except the salient angle intended to be polished. The *scayfe* is the next piece of machinery brought into operation. This consists of a wheel horizontally revolving in the centre of the lapidaries' table, at a velocity of upwards of 2000 revolutions per minute, upon which the exposed portion of the diamond is placed by means of forceps fixed to the table, and steadied by the pressure of heavy weights of lead. The rapidly revolving wheel or *scayfe* is kept constantly supplied with diamond dust, the only known medium for cutting diamonds; and the intense heat generated by the friction, which if not guarded against would speedily melt the metal bed in which the stone is deposited, requires that the jewel should be frequently cooled in a pan of tepid water, which is kept at hand for that purpose. From the anxious care and cautious skill required in the performance of these operations may be inferred the length of time which the undertaking is likely to occupy—an operation the parallel of which has not occurred in Europe for at least a century.

In our two illustrations of portions of the machinery, Fig. 1 shows an elevation of the lapidaries' table, A A being the *scayfes* and B the forceps, with the *dop* loaded with cubes of lead to retain it in its position, and increase the pressure of the diamond upon the *scayfe*.

Fig. 2 contains a top view of the forceps; B the *dop*, with the diamond embedded; C the forceps holding the *dop*; D the charcoal fire with *dop* containing the solder liquifying.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOLTON.**—About ten o'clock on Monday forenoon a dreadful accident occurred at the Star Inn, Bolton, by the falling of the eastern wall of the concert-room and museum destroyed last week by fire. Several workmen were at the time engaged taking down the walls, which were very strong. The wall in question suddenly gave way, falling upon some miserable hovels in Wigan-lane, occupied by poor Irish families, crushing three of them to atoms, and burying the unfortunate inhabitants—men, women, and children—in the ruins. Every effort was instantly made to extricate them from their perilous position, and many were dug out, having suffered little or no injury. Three persons were, however, found suffocated—viz. Nabey Kilgallen, a girl aged ten years; Michael Larkins, between forty and fifty years of age; and Mary Carley, a widow with six children.

While Mr. Watts, landlord of the Admiral Keppel Tavern, in the Fulham-road, was engaged canvassing for the Marquis of Blandford on Monday, accompanied by Mr. Hewitt, an active supporter of the noble Marquis, the chaise in which they were riding was upset when turning the corner of Jubilee-place, King's-road, Chelsea, by which accident both gentlemen were thrown out and seriously injured. Mr. Watts having fractured three of his ribs, and Mr. Hewitt having had his leg frightfully broken. The vehicle itself was smashed to atoms.

**LAUNCHING LIFE-BOATS.**—Colonel Colquhoun, director of the carriage department in the Royal Arsenal, had, on Monday, a carriage for launching life-boats brought round to Woolwich Dockyard, for the purpose of showing its advantages in launching life-boats to the Lords of the Admiralty (who had been expected on an official visit, but who did not come); and Mr. Richardson, senior, and Mr. Richardson, junior, were present with their life-boat, or life-raft, for the purpose of exhibiting its advantages for saving lives from shipwreck or accidents at sea. Colonel Colquhoun, commanding Royal Engineers at Woolwich, whose pontoons have been introduced into the service for conveying troops across rivers or narrow arms of the sea; with Captain Washington, R.N.; Captain Perrot, and several gentlemen connected with the shipwreck societies, arrived about two o'clock at the dockyard, and witnessed the inventions experimented with. Colonel Colquhoun having launched his boat from the carriage several times with twelve men for rowing on board at the time the launches took place. The launch of the boat was very simple and easily effected by backing the carriage into the water under the slip from which the *Agamemnon* was recently launched until five feet depth of water was obtained, the wheels being ten feet in diameter, and then raising the fore part of the carriage the boat went down the inclined plane into deep water, and by its own momentum went a considerable distance from the carriage. The boat is easily landed by the same carriage from any beach, however slightly inclined. Col. Blandford, Capt. Perrot, and several ladies and gentlemen went on the Messrs. Richardson's raft, and were rowed for some time by six men with six oars up and down the river. Every person admires the raft, as it can scarcely be upset, on a former trial upwards of eighty men standing on one side having failed to upset it. Further experiments will be made with these inventions when their Lordships visit the yard.

A young woman of good family lately defended her own case before the Civil Tribunal of Bourges, and spoke for three hours with great ability. Nothing could be more closely reasoned than her address, and the Court decided the case in her favour.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 25.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 26.—St. Anne.  
TUESDAY, 27.—Almanick duty repealed, 1834.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1793.  
THURSDAY, 29.—French Revolution of three days commenced, 1830.  
FRIDAY, 30.—William Penn died, 1718.  
SATURDAY, 31.—Ignatius Loyola died, 1556.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 10	8 40	9 30	10 20	11 10	12 0	12 45
10 10	10 40	11 30	12 20	1 10	2 0	2 45

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## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manager,

Mr. SHERIDAN SMITH.—The Public is respectfully informed that the above Theatre will OPEN on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25, introducing Mr. BUCHANAN, the celebrated American Tragedian, who will make his first appearance in HAMLET, supported by Messrs. Tibbitt, F. Young, Stuart, Nelson, Suter, H. Melton, Budor, Gibbon; Musicians Terman, F. Huddart, and Adams. To conclude with (first time) an entirely New Piece, entitled MRS. JOHNSON Twinkles. Mr. Suter; Lushington, Mr. F. Young; Lucy Somers, Mrs. Lewis; Polly, Miss Clara Telford. Mrs. Abbott, of the Broadway Theatre, New York, is also engaged, and will appear in the course of the week.—Great Reduction of Prices.—Stalls and Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price: Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

## ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—FIRST NIGHT OF

RALPHE'S NEW OPERA.—On MONDAY, JULY 26, 1852, will be produced an entirely new and original Comic English Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE DEVIL'S IN IT, with New Scenery, Dresses, and Appointments. The Libretto written by A. RUSSELL, Esq., and Music composed expressly for this theatre by M. W. BALFE, Esq., supported by Miss Poole, Miss Remor, Miss H. Convery, Miss Doris; Messrs. Travors, Borsani, H. Corri, C. Romer, and Herr Kuehler, with increased Band and Chorus. To conclude every evening during the week with the drama of ALICE MAY.—Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

## ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and

Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JULY 26, and every evening during the week, the Curtain will rise precisely at Seven to the New Grand Historical Spectacle from the pen of F. H. B. Esq., entitled THE GREAT, in which Mr. Batty, as the Prince of Wales, will appear. To be succeeded by those chaste and unparallelled SCENES in the ARK, in which the Amphitheatre has been so long renowned. The whole terminated with a Popular Farce.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.—Stage-Manager, Mr. L. Clercq.

## BATTY'S GRAND NATIONAL HIPPODROME, Ken-

sington.—Open daily at half-past Five o'clock; commencing precisely at Six—Mr. BATTY begs to inform his Patrons and the Public in general that in consequence of the excitement created by the CAR RACING of Mlle. MARIA and Mlle. HENRIETTE, each driving four-hand, it will be repeated every evening; and in addition to the present routine of former occasions, a great variety of Old English Sports and Pastimes will be added, including the Mounted Combats of a Grand Tournament, Fencing, Running at the Quintain, the Ancient Sport of Hawking, &c. Bills, containing full particulars, may be had at the principal Libraries and Music Shops.

Club-house, Hanover Park, Peckham.  
Reserved Seats, 3s.; First Class, 2s.; Second Class, 1s.; Third Class, 6d.

## ROYAL LIVING MARIONETTE THEATRE, Leicester-

square.—On and after MONDAY, July 26th, the performances will commence with a laughable farce called THE BROTHER AND SISTER. To be followed by a grand ballet divertissement called UN DU BAL. To conclude with a Fairy Extravaganza, entitled OBERON; or, the Charmed Horn.—Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight precisely. Admission 1s.; Balcony, 1s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. A Morning Performance on Thursdays, at Two o'clock.

## ROBIN'S SOIREES.—Positively the LAST WEEK

before his departure.—Every Evening, and positively this week the last time, M. and Madame ROBIN will repeat their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT; and on Saturday, the 31st July, the Grand Farewell Night. On Wednesday morning, at Half-past Two, the last Grand Juvenile Fête. Places may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, 332, Piccadilly.

## MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC,

Illustrated by Mr. W. BEVERLY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Ball every day from Eleven to Four); 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Children: stalls, 2s.; area, 1s.  
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

## SCOTTISH FETE.—A GRAND NATIONAL FETE will

take place in Lord HOLLAND'S PARK, KENSINGTON, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 5th and 6th of AUGUST, under the direction of the Scottish Society of London and the Hanover Park Club, when, in addition to the games which were introduced on former occasions, a great variety of Old English Sports and Pastimes will be added, including the Mounted Combats of a Grand Tournament, Fencing, Running at the Quintain, the Ancient Sport of Hawking, &c. Bills, containing full particulars, may be had at the principal Libraries and Music Shops.

Club-house, Hanover Park, Peckham.  
ALFRED BRETT, Hon. Secs.  
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Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the "Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book," compiled solely for their use.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also "Bradshaw's Guide," page 123.

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The Patents extend over the whole of the United Kingdom, and the exclusive license which is proposed shall be granted to the Company can be purchased on very favourable terms, the particulars of which may be ascertained on inquiry at the Office.

Judging from the cost of manufacture of this material at Ipswich, and the price obtained, a profit of at least 50 per cent. per annum may be confidently anticipated upon the whole of the capital proposed to be invested. The limited extent of the present works, and the cost of the transit, have hitherto prevented the full development of the patent; but orders to a considerable extent have been already executed, and many others are now in course of completion. Applications for shares may be addressed to the Secretary, or to A. B. Cook, Esq., Stockbroker, Sun Chambers, Threadneedle-street. Prospectuses, containing full testimonials, with form of application for shares may be obtained, and specimens of the stone seen, at the office, 71, Cornhill, from 11 till 3 daily.

## THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS

WILL CLOSE their Eighteenth Annual EXHIBITION on SATURDAY NEXT, at their Gallery, 93, Pall Mall, near St. James' Palace, open from Nine o'clock till dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall, EAST, on SATURDAY NEXT, July 31st. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

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The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS in INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily; afterwards at Three, evenings at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 3s. 6d.; reserved seats, 5s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

The county elections are now nearly completed, and Lord Derby and Lord John Russell may severally estimate the gains and losses of the parties which they represent. Mr. Disraeli is of opinion that he will have "an absolute majority;" though the grounds upon which he forms it are not very obvious. That the Administration has strengthened itself by a few votes is indisputable; but that it has acquired a real majority is impossible to concede, except upon the supposition that the large class of members who style themselves Liberal Conservatives, and who only differ from the Whigs in never having yielded allegiance to recognised Whig leaders will throw the whole weight of their influence in favour of the Administration. But we should think that the Premier and Mr. Disraeli would scarcely be sanguine enough to form such a supposition as this. The broken but yet powerful ranks of the friends and followers of the late Sir Robert Peel are sufficiently numerous in Parliament, although the election has made sad havoc in their ranks, to hold the scale between the Whigs and Liberals on the one side, and the pure Ministerialists on the other. With them the Premier might occasionally reckon upon finding himself in a majority; without them it is all but certain that his Ministry will exist in the new upon the same terms as it did in the old Parliament, upon sufferance alone. There is but one other supposition upon which a lengthened period of existence may be anticipated for it. If Mr. Disraeli should so far exceed popular expectation as to produce a Budget which should satisfy all parties in the House, and be as acceptable to the graziers and corn-growers of Essex and Lincolnshire, as to the manufacturers of Yorkshire and Manchester, to Liverpool as to London, to the producers as to the consumers of food, there is no saying how long his power might continue. The Minister promises the country some such happy consummation, but the promise is, at best, as vague, as its fulfilment would be incredible. The temper of the country is, however, such that the Ministry will be allowed a fair trial; and we may be certain that no attempt will be made to eject them from office until they have had an opportunity of explaining their policy, and introducing a measure or measures founded upon it.

The fine weather has set all the travelling classes in motion, except the ambitious in search of seats in Parliament, and the attorneys and agents severally interested in their success or discomfiture. The watering-places at home and abroad are crowded; Switzerland, the Rhine, Belgium, and France are again swarming with the rubicund faces of the travelling English. Baden-Baden, Homburg, Kissingen, Schlangenbad, and all the Brunnens, are looking up. The echoes of Mont Blanc repeat not only the noise of falling avalanches, but the sound of the vernacular Saxon, or of the bad French of the English abroad. Continental innkeepers are feasting their imaginations on the clink of British gold, and wishing that the elections were fairly over, in order that a new crop of tourists might be emancipated from the hustings, and let loose to admire scenery and spend money. The French easy classes, if any such exist, have quitted the unsufferable heats of Paris, for the shades or waters of Pau, Vichy, or Eaux Bonnes. The Germans and the Russians are also on the move to the Brunnens and the gaming-tables; while the Americans, who are becoming more inveterate tourists than the English, are darting through Europe, from right to left—beginning with Liverpool, and ending with St. Petersburg or Constantinople, or perhaps with Gibraltar and Lisbon, and leaving many autographs and much cash behind them. Kings and Queens, Emperors and Empresses, Presidents and Vice-Presidents are smitten with the same *fièvre*. The boundaries of their own countries no longer serve them for their relaxation and pleasure. They desire a change like other people; and if, like other people, they can combine business with pleasure, they are surely in the right, in these days of rapid locomotion, to see as much as they can, and to amuse themselves as much as is consistent with their health, their gravity, and their interest. The Emperor of Russia is in Germany



upon a double mission of this kind; the Empress is at Schlagenbad; the King of the Belgians has been bathing and drinking the waters at Wiesbaden; the French President has extended his triumphal tour from Strasburg—the scene of one of his early exploits—to the tempting territory of Baden, which may one day be the scene of another; and already meditates a flight across the Mediterranean to the land of Abd-el-Kader and Bou-Maza. Whether it is merely to inhale the tropic air, and gain new experiences of travel, or whether it be to try his "prentice hand" in a real battle with the enemies of France, and thus acquire a zest and flavour in the estimation of his attached army, remains to be seen. And last, but by no means least, our own Gracious Sovereign, in a manner that becomes the Lady of the Isles and the Queen of the Ocean, has set out on a gallant cruise among the ports and harbours of the west, arousing the affectionate loyalty of her devoted people wherever she goes, and gaining, as every Englishman and Englishwoman devoutly hopes, health, comfort, and satisfaction from her trip. The mighty power of steam is converting all classes, from the highest to the lowest, into travellers; and among the most striking proofs of the increase of the locomotive frenzy, that afforded by the change in the habits of the French people is not the least remarkable. As a people, the French have less love of travelling than almost any other that can be named, unless it be the Japanese; but holiday trips to the sea coast have lately been organised among them with considerable and increasing success. One of the greatest, if not the greatest of modern French poets is said to have never beheld the sea; and the same want of curiosity, or of energy, is not uncommon among the educated classes in France. But the railway is changing all that, and Frenchmen are learning to travel as well as their neighbours. All this is of good augury for the future, and will produce results, as yet unexpected or unimagined, which can scarcely fail to be of advantage to the development of European civilisation. If great Kings, Queens, and potentates had travelled as much a century ago as they do now, the state of the world might have been very different, and many wars and revolutions might never have taken place; and if the mass of the people had had similar facilities for making acquaintance with foreign nations as with their own, the world would have been none the poorer, while it might have been very much the wiser and happier.

## THE WEATHER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR.—The weather, since I wrote to you a fortnight since, relative to the then great and sudden increase of temperature, has continued warm up to the present time; the temperature of each day having exceeded the average of the season (which may be taken at 62°). From July 9, the successive daily excess has been as follows:—5°, 8°, 1°, 2°, 4°, 4°, 5°, 9°, 7°, 4°, 6°, 0°, 3°, 1°, 2°, and 5°. The average daily temperature, from July 3 to July 21, was 68½°; being higher in value for a greater length of time than any period since the first half of July, in the year 1836. Between July 9 and 21, the temperature of the air has ranged between 53° and 89°; the average of the highest by day has been 81°, and of the lowest by night has been 57°. I am, &c., 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham. JAMES GLAISHER.

**ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.**—One of the most extraordinary discoveries of the present day is that by which the production of fish, to an incalculable extent, in lakes and rivers, by artificial means, can be effected. The process has within the last three years been employed on a grand scale and with extraordinary success, in different parts of France. Some years ago two fishermen, named Géhén and Rémy, of La Brosse, in the department of the Vosges, found that from various causes the stock of trout, for which the rivers and lakes of that department are famous, greatly declined; and they then attentively studied the habits of the male and female trout, with the view, if possible, of discovering the means of checking the evil. After long and patient observation they found that not one in a hundred of the eggs deposited in the bed of rivers, came to maturity—the rest being devoured by other fish, washed away, or destroyed by mud. They found also that of the fish which had become excluded or hatched, the greater part were destroyed by the larger fish of their own or different species. It then struck them that if they were to collect the eggs, and afterwards to secure the young fish from the voracity of the larger ones, they would in the course of a few years obtain an inexhaustible supply. These two men, accordingly, did so, and then, in imitation of the fish, placed the eggs on a layer of gravel, which they deposited in a box full of holes. This box they fixed in the bed of a flowing stream, and covered it with pebbles. The fish themselves, in the natural way, cover the eggs with pebbles and leave them. In due time the eggs excluded, and almost every one was found to be good. They thus obtained several hundred fish. They took precautions for keeping the little creatures in water when they were out of danger, and supplied them with fitting food. Applying this operation the year after to a great number of fish they obtained several thousand trout; and in a year or two more the numbers had literally increased to millions. After they had stocked all the rivers and streams of the Vosges, and some in the Moselle and the Haut and Bas-Rhin, Dr. Haax, secretary of the Société d'Emulation de Vosges drew the attention of the Academy of Sciences and of the Government to the discovery. The Academy declared that it was of immense national importance, though it had long been known to scientific men as a scientific curiosity, not, however, as of practical utility. The Government, on its part, saw that the application of it to the rivers and streams of France would not only afford employment to a vast number of persons, but would enable an immense addition to be made, at scarcely any expense, to the people's food. It accordingly took the two men into its service and made them apply the system to different waters. They have done so with the most singular success; rivers and lakes in which there were no fish are now teeming with them. Nor have they confined their operations to trout alone, but have extended them to salmon, carp, pike, tench, and perch, and in each case with complete success. Indeed, their system is applicable to all sorts of fresh-water fish, and to those which, after spawning in rivers, descend to the sea. Among the rivers they have already stocked are those of the Lère, Hante, Loire, Allier, Lozère, Meuse, Moselle, and the Haute Saône. Several gentlemen of property have also tried the system with success on their estates in Burgundy, Brie, and Normandy. In addition to the breeding of fish in enormous quantities, it enables fish of different species to be naturalised in strange waters or removed from river to river. So great is the importance which the Government attaches to the plan, that it has nominated a commission of eminent scientific men to superintend the operations of Géhén and Rémy. The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine and Colonies has also ordered that experiments shall be made to apply to salt-water fish, at the mouth of rivers, and off the coasts, and especially to lobsters. M. Valenciennes, an eminent ichthyologist, and member of the Institute, has been charged to examine the mouths of rivers and the coasts from Havre to La Teste, and to state in what places the experiments may be tried with most chances of advantage. M. Milne Edwards and M. Coste, both members of the Institute, have been directed to make similar investigations between Cherbourg and Granville, and in the environs of Trouville.—From the French papers.

**THE RECENT COLLISION AND SINKING OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT STEAMER.**—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at Gravesend, on the body of Mr. John Sard, a gentleman who, on his return to London from a tour through Egypt, arrived at Ramsgate from Ostend, and becoming a passenger on board the *Duchess of Kent* steamer, was on board that ill-fated vessel at the time of her collision with the *Ravensbourne*, Antwerp steamer, off Northfleet. The body was discovered floating in the Thames, on the 8th inst., by James Weston, a lighterman, who took it ashore, and gave it into the custody of Mr. Godfrey, a lighterman. A gold watch and guard, a gold ring, 22s. in silver, several foreign pieces, 9d. in copper, and some gold studs, were found on the body. Mr. Sard, it appeared, was known to the proprietors of the Ramsgate Hotel, one of whom, in a letter, which was put in evidence said:—"The only difference was observed of Mr. Sard's usual appearance was that he had a beard nearly a foot long. He told us he had been travelling in Egypt for some months, and that he had contracted a deafness from sleeping in a boat on the Nile with the window open. A neighbour of ours here was aboard the *Duchess of Kent* steamer, and happened to be in conversation with Mr. Sard; he says at dinner he took off a belt and placed it on the table, saying it was all he possessed in the world. It is reported he was seen rushing down to the cabin after the vessel came in contact." The belt is missing. The evidence chiefly related to the identification of the body, which having been satisfactorily established, the proceedings were adjourned for a fortnight.

A letter from Warsaw of the 13th states that the cholera has made its appearance in that city, but in a mild form.

On Wednesday, Mr. Baker held two inquests on persons whose deaths had been accelerated by the heat of the weather. The first was on the body of George Becket, painter, Hoxton, aged thirty, who while walking in the Bethnal-green road, on Sunday, was attacked by a sudden bleeding from the nose and mouth, and died in about ten minutes after the bleeding had commenced. The second was on the body of Charles Alexander Christie, age 1 forty-one, carman, who, while looking out of his window in Butt-street, St. George's in the East, on Sunday evening, ruptured a blood vessel in his chest or stomach, and died immediately.

On Friday night week as a man named James Storer, a quill pen manufacturer, of 28, Birdcage-walk, Hackney, was walking across Birdcage-walk during the thunder-storm he was struck dead by the electric fluid. Upon a post mortem examination of the body the brain was found to be extremely softened.

## THE ELECTIONS.

The elections have not yet been concluded. Amongst the members returned since our last publication is Mr. Cobden, for the West Riding of Yorkshire without a contest; and Mr. Bernal Osborne, for the county of Middlesex, after a severe contest, in which the hon. gentleman was opposed by the Marquis of Blandford (Ministerialist). The numbers at the close of the poll on Wednesday were—

Lord Robert Grosvenor	..	..	..	5197
Mr. Bernal Osborne	..	..	..	4377
The Marquis of Blandford	..	..	..	4226

Mr. Macaulay has addressed the following letter to the electors of Edinburgh, in acknowledgment of the honour they have conferred upon him:—

London, July 14, 1852.

Gentlemen,—At a late hour yesterday evening I learnt that I was once more your representative. I am truly sorry that it was impossible for me to appear before you to-day in the High-street, and to give utterance to some part of the feelings with which I accept from you a trust, honourable itself and made doubly honourable by the peculiar manner in which it has been offered to me. On as early a day as my health will permit, I shall have an opportunity of explaining to you the general view which I take of public affairs. But on this day, the day on which my old connexion with you is, after an interruption of five years, to be solemnly renewed, I will avoid every subject which can excite dissension, and will only assure you that I am proud of your confidence, that I am grateful for your kindness, and that the peace, the prosperity, and the renown of your noble city will ever be to me objects of affectionate solicitude. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant, T. B. MACAULAY.

In Ayrshire (Scotland), Mr. Cardwell, who lost his election in Liverpool, having consented to be put in nomination, in opposition to Colonel Sir D. H. Blair (Ministerialist), was accordingly proposed at the nomination on Saturday, in the town of Ayr, by Mr. Alexander Oswald, the late member for the county. Mr. Oswald, in an able speech, dwelt upon the great claims of Mr. Cardwell, as an advocate of civil and religious liberty and of Free Trade, and amidst the enthusiasm of the meeting, recommended his hon. friend to the choice of the electors. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Cardwell, and a poll was accordingly demanded for Colonel Blair. The result of the polling, however, was not equally favourable to Mr. Cardwell; for though on the first day he polled 923 votes to Colonel Blair's 1089, he lost the election; on the second day's poll, Col. Blair having been returned.

The following is a list of the members returned within the past week:—

	Liberals.	Ministerialists.
ANGLESEY ..	Sir R Bulkeley	Sir A I Campbell
ARGYLISHIRE ..	Colonel Canfield	Sir W Verner
ARMAGH (County) ..	J Crawford	Col Sir D H Blair
ATHLONE ..	J Duff	Colonel Gilpin
BATHFORDSHIRE ..	F C H Russell	G H Vansittart
BEDFORDSHIRE ..		Robert Palmer
BRECKSHIRE ..		Viscount Barrington
		Hon F Scott
BERWICKSHIRE ..		C G Dnpre
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ..	Hon C C Cavendish	Right Hon B Disraeli
CARDIGANSHIRE ..		Colonel Powell
CARMARTHENSHIRE ..		D Jones
CARNARVONSHIRE ..		D A S Davies
CASHEL ..	Sir T O'Brien	Col D Pennant
CAVAN ..		Hon J P Maxwell
		Sir J Young
CLACKMANNANSHIRE ..	Hon C J Lawless	J Johnstone
CLONMEL ..	V Scully	
CORK (County) ..	E B Roche	
	E W W Pendarves	
CORNWALL, West ..	Sir C Lemon	
CUMBERLAND, East ..	Hon C Howard	
	Wm. Marshall	
DENBIGHSHIRE ..	Colonel M Biddulph	Sir W W Wynn
DERBYSHIRE, North ..	Hon G H Cavendish	
	W Evans	
DEVONSHIRE, South ..		Sir J Y Baller
		Sir R Lopes
DORSETSHIRE ..		G Banks
		H K Seymour
DUMFRIESHIRE ..		J Floyer
DUMFRIESHIRE ..		A Smollett
DUNDEE ..	J F Maguire	Lord Drumlanrig
DUNDEE, North ..	R D Shafte	
ESSEX, North ..		Sir J Tyrell
		Major W Beresford
ESSEX, South ..		T W Bramston
		Sir W B Smith
FERRANAGH ..		Capt M Archdall
		Sir A Brooke
FORFARSHIRE ..	Colonel Manle	R B Hale
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, W ...	N Kingscote	J K Kine
HEREFORDSHIRE ..		Colonel Hanbury
		T W Booker
HERTFORDSHIRE ..		T P Halsey
		Sir H Meux
KENT, East ..	Sir E C Dering	Sir E B Lytton
KENT, West ..		W Deedes
		Sir E Filmer
KERRY ..	Hon T Brown	M Smith
LIMERICK (City) ..	R Potter	H A Herbert
	F W Russell	
LIMERICK (County) ..	W Monsell	
	W Gould	
LINCOLNSHIRE, North ..		R A Christopher
		B Stanhope
LINCOLNSHIRE, South ..		Lord Burghley
		Sir J Trollope
LONDONDERRY (County) ..		Captain Jones
		Captain Bateson
LOUTH ..	C Fortescue	
	T Kennedy	
MALLOW ..	Sir D Norreys	
MERIONETHSHIRE ..		W W E Wynn
MIDDLESEX ..	Lord R Grosvenor	
	K B Osborne	
NORFOLK, West ..		W Baage
		G B Bentinck
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, N ..		T P Maunsell
		Augustus Stafford
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, S ..		Captain H Vyse
		K Knightly
NORTHUMBERLAND, S ..	W B Beaumont	H G Liddell
NOTTS, North ..	Lord R Clinton	Lord H Bentinck
OXFORDSHIRE ..	G G Harcourt	Right Hon J Hanley
		Colonel North
PENBLESISHIRE ..		Sir G Montgomery
PENBLESISHIRE ..		— Sirling
QUEEN'S COUNTY ..	M Danne	Sir C Cote
ROXBURGHSHIRE ..	Hon J E Elliott	
SLIGO ..	C Townley	
SOMERSETSHIRE, East ..		W Miles
		— Knatchbull
SURREY, East ..	Hon P J L King	
SURREY, West ..	T Alcock	
		H Drummond
SUSSEX, East ..		W J Evelyn
		A E Fuller
		C H Frewen
SUTHERLANDSHIRE ..	Marquis of Stafford	
WARWICKSHIRE, North ..		C N Newdegate
		R Spooner
WARWICKSHIRE, South ..		Lord Brooke
		Lord Gurnsey
WATERFORD (City) ..	Alderman Meagher	
	R Keating	
WESTMEATH ..	W H Magan	
	P Urquhart	
WICKLOW ..	Viscount Milton	W F W Hume
WIGTON ..	Sir J M Taggart	
WIGTONSHIRE ..	J J Dalrymple	
WILTSHIRE, North ..		W Long
		T H Sotheron
WILTSHIRE, South ..		S Herbert
		W Wyndham
YORKSHIRE, W. Riding ..	R Cobden	
	E B Denison	
YOUTHALL ..		I Butt

On Tuesday a man named William Walker, residing at 24, Ann-street, Waterloo-road, was knocked down in the Westminster-bridge road, by a cab coming from the railway. He was taken up and conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, when Mr. Barber, the house-surgeon, immediately attended on him, but he expired in a few hours after his admission.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**SHOEBLACKS' SOCIETY.**—Last year, a few weeks previous to the opening of the Great Exhibition, at the suggestion of the committee of the Ragged School Union, a considerable number of boys were selected for their good behaviour from the various ragged schools, were clothed with a uniform dress, provided with brushes, blacking, and a stand or footstep, and placed in the most frequented thoroughfares in the metropolis, to clean the boots and shoes of such passengers as chose to employ them. The report just made proves that the scheme was highly satisfactory. The financial sheet of this little society for the past year is curious and gratifying. Out of £650 earned for cleaning 156,000 pairs of boots and shoes, the sum of £360 was paid directly to the boys, £140 was expended in working expenses, while the balance, no less a sum than £150, was deposited in the Savings Bank by those boys who had been the most industrious and saving; 36 boys are still employed in this manner, and although their earnings are not now so much as during the Great Exhibition, yet they average 7s. per week each. The success which attended the London experiment has induced the committees of the Ragged Schools at Brighton, Liverpool, and Dublin to follow the example, and a great number of boys are now thus honestly earning their living.

**BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPHAM RISE.**—On Monday an election of seven children into this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate. The report which was presented to the meeting stated that, during the past year, sixteen children had been elected by the subscribers and three admitted by purchase. The average number of the children in the asylum during the year was one hundred. The report of the examiner to the schools, the Rev. James Hill, expressed in the strongest terms the marked improvement in the school both of the boys and girls. The receipts during the year amounted to £2853 13s 4d, and the disbursements to £2452 15s 8d, leaving a balance of £352 2s 8d.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.**—The annual general meeting of the governors of this charity was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the board-room of the hospital; the chair being taken by a governor, in the absence of Lord H. Grosvenor. The report, which was read and agreed to, stated that during the year there were 17,990 patients admitted. The number of accidents admitted was 2238. Of the total number of patients, 16,498 had been cured or relieved, 57 had died, and 240 were under treatment. The funds received during the year amounted to £3554 13s. 2d., including a former balance of £318 8s. 2d., and the expenditure had amounted to £2490 11s. 2d., leaving a considerable balance. The committee were very anxious to complete the upper portion of the building, which still remains unfinished, and for that purpose had opened a separate building fund, the total amount of which was at present £1751.

**ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK COMPANY.**—At the meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, the dividend declared was at the rate of £2 per cent. on the stock for the half year ending the 30th of June. The net earnings of the company for the six months were stated at £49,231. The present price of this stock is 87½, as stated in the Stock Exchange official list. It was also resolved to authorise the directors to carry into effect the alterations and extensions proposed in the report, and to raise the sums necessary for those purposes, not exceeding £52,000, either on debentures or mortgage.

**METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.**—On Wednesday a special Court of Sewers took place at the Sessions-house, Newington-caneway. Mr. R. Jebb presided. The financial statement showed a balance in hand, on the 17th ult., of £7824 9s. 10d., and a present available balance of £6656 1s. 8d.; but payments were ordered to the amount of £6631. It appeared from the report of collectors that the sum collected during the month was £574 18s.; and that there remained at present uncollected £27,739 17s. On the motion of Major Dawson, seconded by Captain Veitch, it was resolved, "That application be made to the directors of the Union Bank of London for an extension of the time appointed for the repayment of the £10,000 loan until the 24th December next. New works were ordered in the Kanelagh district to the amount of £32 10s.; in the western division of £350; in the Holborn division of £243; and in the Surrey and Kent district of £30. A great number of reports, applications, memorials, and communications underwent a careful consideration, and occupied the court some hours.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**—The presentation of prizes to such pupils of the Catholic Collegiate School, Bedford-row, as were deemed worthy of the honour, took place on Wednesday night, at the Music Hall, Store-street. The principal of the school, Mr. Morris, apologised for Cardinal Wiseman's absence, and the business of the evening was conducted under the auspices of Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy. The preliminary proceedings commenced with a prologue and Latin ode, composed by Mr. Morris. These were followed by recitations in Greek, Italian, and German, the second part of "Les Pléiades" of Racine, and the tragedy of "Cato." The pupils were, of course, the speakers and actors on the occasion, and acquitted themselves with considerable élan.

**LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.**—The annual festival in aid of the funds of this society was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, Lord Stanley, M.P., in the chair. The noble Lord, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that, in a book lately published, entitled the "Charities of London," he found that their annual permanent income arising from property amounted to not less than £750,000 a year, and that the income arising from subscriptions and casual donations was a million more. Of this sum a quarter of a million was devoted to the relief of the aged and the infirm; the institutions for giving medical assistance took another quarter of a million; upwards of a million was spent for education and religious purposes; while the sum devoted to relieve general destitution did not exceed £24,000 a year. In the report it was stated that during the year upwards of 10,000 tickets for bread and coals had been issued. In the course of the evening, subscriptions to the amount of £200 were announced, including one of £25 from the noble chairman.

**WEST-END NIGHTLY REFUGE.**—On Thursday a meeting of the friends of this institution (which is situated in Market-street, Edgware-road), was held at the Hanover-square Rooms—Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., in the chair—to receive the report of a committee as to its management. The committee reported that the accounts were unsatisfactory, that the manager had repudiated their authority, and that a public charity had been allowed to degenerate into a private speculation. Under these circumstances the report was adopted; and it was resolved to reform the society on the model of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

**SURREY GARDENS.**—The fourth flower-show of the South London Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday, at the Surrey Gardens, and the specimens exhibited had all the brilliancy which might be expected from the fine weather, and the advanced period of the season. The potted plants and carnations were much admired, and the fruit was abundant and of fine quality. There was a numerous and fashionable company, and the amusements, including the evening performances of Julien's splendid band, and the fireworks, went off with their usual éclat. A great number of prizes were distributed.

**FIRE.**—On Tuesday night an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. E. Hammond, bookbinder, &c., No. 3, Great Dover-street, Borough, which destroyed a considerable amount of property. It was insured.—On Wednesday evening another fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, the literary auctioneers, &c., No. 23, Fleet-street. The damage done was confined to the gutting of the attics and slight injury to the ceilings under by water. The building was insured.

**METROPOLITAN BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 781 boys and 657 girls, in all 1438 children, were registered in the week. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51, was 1267. The deaths were—Males, 481; females, 440; total, 921—showing a slight declension of mortality from the previous week. The deaths from tubercular diseases have fallen from 221 to 192; from diseases of the heart, &c., from 49 to 39; from the respiratory organs from 122 to 95; from diseases of the digestive organs from 74 to 47. Diarrhoea and fever have, however, become more active. Scarlatina has declined. Small-pox carried off last week 21 children and 4 adults. Four deaths were registered as caused by cholera. They occurred in the neighbourhood of Hockney and Clerkenwell.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.852 in. The mean temperature of the week was 67.3 deg., which is less by 3.6 deg. than that of the previous week, and higher by 5.1 deg. than the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was 63.4 deg. on Sunday, and rose till it reached 72 deg. on Thursday, the highest in the week. The highest temperature of this day was 87.4 deg., or 9.9 deg. above the average; and the highest in the sun was 116 deg. The wind was in the north-east till Thursday, when it changed to south-west.

**MR. MECCHI'S FARMING.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Mecchi drew together his annual agricultural gathering at Tiptree Hall Farm, Essex, for the purpose of submitting to the inspection of his guests his stock, crops, and new system of irrigation. The invitations were issued on a very extensive scale, and upwards of 250 gentlemen from various parts of the country attended. Among the throng were recognised Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, his Excellency the Honourable Abbott Laurence, the American Minister; his Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister; Colonel T. B. Lawrence, the Vicomte Ourazy, the Hon. J. L. White, Commissioner from the United States; Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P., Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., Professors Henslow, Way, and Morton; Mr. Fowler (inventor of the draining plough), Mr. Mark Phillips, Dr. J. Pereira, &c. The attention of the company was first directed to the improvements recently introduced by Mr. Mecchi in the irrigation of his farm by liquid manure, conducted over every part of it by iron pipes, which draw their supplies from an immense tank, into which the superfluities of the stock-yard are constantly falling. A hose 200 yards long, composed of gutta percha, is employed to distribute the unsavoury but fertilising shower over the adjoining fields, and the beneficial effect produced thereby on the crops was apparent to the most careless observer. A trial was made of three American reapers—one being McCormick's machine, which received the award of the council medal at the Great Exhibition; the other two modifications of Hussey's American reaper, one being of Mr. Crowskill's construction, while the other was manufactured by Messrs. Garrett and Son. Mr. Mecchi generously placed a noble piece of green wheat at the disposal of the competitors. All three machines did their work rapidly and well, but the unanimous verdict of the leading agriculturists present was given in favour of Hussey's reaper. The inspection of the crops and stock being concluded, an unusually large and brilliant party sat down to a cold collation, which had been carefully provided by the liberal host.

The Duchess of Bedford and Lady Rachel Russell are expected to leave town next week, for their seat, the Donns, N.B.





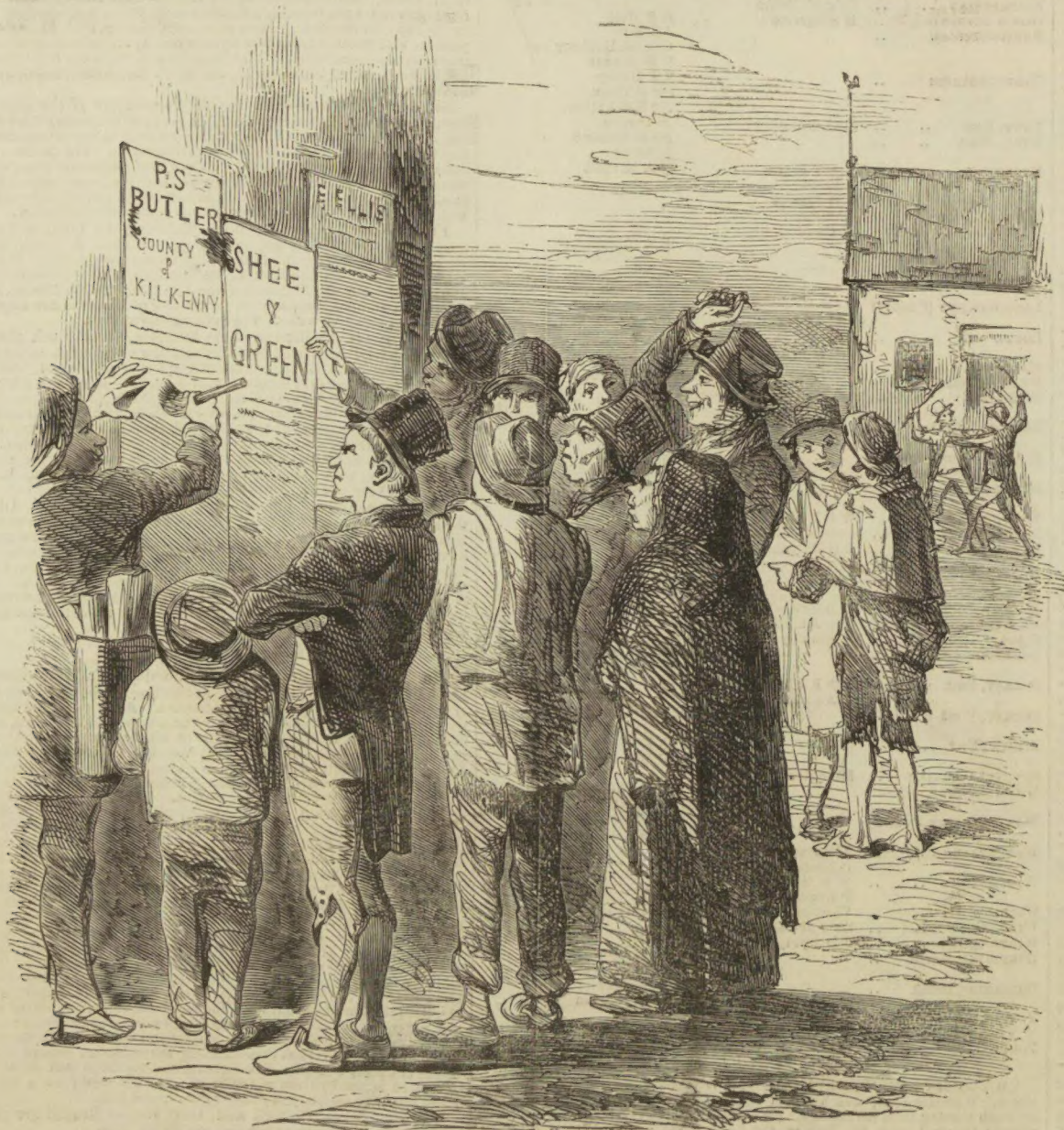
THE KILKENNY ELECTION.—CANVASSING FOR VOTES.

## THE ELECTIONS OF 1852.

## THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.

The hour has chimed, the poll is closed, and the battle is lost and won. All is over, though, from the front of the hustings a furious attorney is denouncing the officials for shutting the books by London instead of by local time, and threatening not only to vitiate the election, but to have

the whole of the opposite party in Newgate the first day Parliament meets; and though, also, one stalwart and red-faced elector insists on fighting his way through the jeering crowd, that he may "tender" his vote, which he swears shall be recorded for "the Colonel." The patriot has dined, and laughs to scorn the dissuasive argument of friends, who assure him "the Colonel's all right." He fights on, but is finally suppressed, his hard heavy hat being beaten



THE KILKENNY ELECTION.—PEASANTRY READING THE CANDIDATES' ADDRESSES.

down over his eyes, and before he can extricate himself, his friend the Colonel is thundering out his grateful thanks.

But the struggle (and a tremendous one it has been) lay between the two other candidates, Sir Lincoln Green and Turmeric Flummey, Esq. Both are new to the constituency. Sir Lincoln is a wealthy Whig, of "gentlemanly politics; Mr. Turmeric Flummey is a successful barrister, who has judged it meet, upon the present occasion, to take a brief from the "extreme Liberal" party. He has made brilliant and unscrupulous harangues, which really ought to have convinced anybody but impetrate bigots; but, somehow, at the close of the poll, the numbers are:—

Colonel Rasper (T)	..	..	..	1937
Sir Lincoln Green (W)	..	..	..	1011
Mr. Turmeric Flummey (R)	..	..	..	976

Majority for Sir Lincoln over Flummey .. 25

So, one vote is safe for Lord Derby, and goes to swell the "absolute majority" which his Chancellor of the Exchequer believes will be marshalled under Prince Rupert's banner on the day of the battle. The Colonel is an uncompromising man, and has had a series of very explicit flags painted for this contest. They are planted in the outskirts of the crowd. "No Popery," "No Free Trade," "Rasper and the Constitution," "Rasper and the Crown," "Rasper and the Church," "Rasper and the People," "Rasper, and Plenty to Eat and Drink."

Sir Lincoln has had a more difficult game to play. He had to blazon himself moderately, and a pantomimic banner we once saw at Covent Garden would have suited him admirably, "The Sword, but draw it mild." He has been obliged to deal in compromises. He would have liked to write "No Popery" because he speaks at Exeter Hall, and could, in his next address there, have referred to his efforts in support of Protestantism. But a good man's path is full of trials, and much as he would have wished to say "No Popery," there are 256 Catholic electors in the borough, whose votes are essential to him. So he writes up "Civil and Religious Liberty;" but privately explains in his canvass in Protestant houses, that "there can be but one way of regarding Maynooth, and he shall be always ready to give his vote for discouraging the hideous teaching of Dens." But he makes amends on other points, and has "Green and a Big Loaf," "Green and Reform," "Green and Emancipation of the Jews," "Green and Free Trade," not forgetting "Green and the People," for everybody is for the people.

## THE REJECTED CANDIDATE.

As for Mr. Flummey, the unsuccessful candidate, his flags are models of frankness. "Flummey and the People," of course, is among them; but Podd's enters into details—a prosaic mode of conduct which cannot be charged against his adversaries. "No Derby Dilly!" "No Asian or Caucasian Mysteries," "No Cats for Militia Men," "No Class Legislation," "No Tax-eating Tyrants," "Flummey for Ever." And all these sentiments, in the most legible typography, dance round and through the crowd, and each in turn is a centre of battle.

The Successful Candidates having spoken, it becomes the duty of Mr. Podd's to address the crowd; but what he says it is unnecessary to repeat. Is it not recorded in a thousand newspapers? And is not the staple of all such addresses the same? The honourable candidate having said his say, flings from the hustings in a rage; but the cheers of his audience, delighted at their flagellation, rise loud and high, and follow him to his hotel, from the window of which, while his carriage is preparing, he treats the mob with one more dose of abuse, of extra pungency.

Then a terrible band, with crow-bar and axe, rushes upon the scene, and poll-clerks, committeemen, and agents flee from the doomed hustings. With crashing, and oaths, and fighting, the constitutional machine comes down, and is carried off piecemeal by the brawniest ruffians, to be sold to jobbing and watchful carpenters, the price to be spent in debauchery. Then placard-men—wary, irritated, and half intoxicated—hurl away their standards recklessly, and broken heads and savage combats follow. A ragamuffin procession—instigated, if not headed, by the glaziers of the town—rushes through the streets, smashing windows with impartial recklessness, hurling stones into quiet, orderly drawing-rooms, and terrifying helpless ladies. The agents and committee-men get home as fast as they can, to refresh themselves after the fierce excitement of many days. The members are off, either to their own seats, or those of friends near the town, as the declaration of to-morrow will require their presence. The evening darkens, and there are symptoms of riot. A policeman has been brutally beaten in an alley, by one of the pugilists brought across from Birmingham. There are rumours that the Catholic chapel is to be burned, and a Catholic apothecary's shop to be stormed. The mayor is bewildered, and doubts whether sending for troops at election time is not a breach of Magna Charta. The public houses are lighted from cellar to garret, and are crowded with riotous guests, for whose revel the successful candidates will pay heavily. In some of the houses there is fighting, and it is said that a man has been thrown out of a window. The respectable inhabitants have long since shut up all their shops and places of business, and, having mustered all their household, have drawn bolt and chain. Rascals of every form has all its own way that night, and the best wish that a philanthropist can venture on that occasion is, that drink may do its work so rapidly as to disqualify the drinkers for further mischief.

So ends too many an election in this part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Such scenes have, to our minds, few redeeming features; and certainly, within our somewhat extended acquaintance with such matters, the "fun" or "humour" of contested elections is marvellously slight. We have seen insolence and effrontery, and we have heard slang and abuse. Gross abuse is lavished upon the candidates, and we are bound to say we have very lately, too, heard replies every way worthy of the attack which produced them. We hope that, independently of graver considerations, good taste will soon proscribe what is termed "election fun," much as "larks" and other snobberies have been proscribed. Our Artist has done good service to this end in his faithful transcript of scenes which, the better they are understood, the sooner they will be terminated.

In Ireland, we admit, the natural humour of the country sometimes comes out at election times in an irresistible way. The readiness of repartee common to the lowest peasantry is then illustrated to perfection, and is "quite intirely" another thing from the vulgar impertinence of some of our English mobs. And although much of the grotesqueness of an Irish crowd arises from causes which are no laughing matter, the exceeding enjoyment which these queer, quaint creatures derive from any political demonstration, and their good-humoured promptitude in taking part in it, makes it difficult to look at or speak of an Irish election riot in the way one is compelled to do of a similar muster in England. There is often a real expression of national feeling to be found in the strange dialogues which pass around an Irish hustings, and perhaps remembering how very small a proportion of the Irish population is possessed of the franchise, their non-electors may be listened to, with some consideration, when making themselves heard in that strange mixture of pathos, humour, fancy, and utter nonsense which incessantly ebbs and flows from morning to night around an Irish voting station. But religious bigotry has this year done its fatal work in Ireland as elsewhere, and the elections present but too often a melancholy story of violence and brutalities, for which those have much to answer "who first began this fray." Our Artist has happily caught the lighter features of the scene; but it will be observed that neither in the physiognomies nor in the distances has he forgotten to give significant indication of the coming storm. Some day, let us hope, we shall collect a nation's voices in more seemly fashion.







## THE LAY OF THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

I'M NOT A MEMBER NOW!

BY AN EX-M.P.

I.  
THERE was a time when I could feel  
An M.P.'s hopes and fears;  
When by "the Duke" I swore, and Peel  
Had every night my cheers!  
Those hours have fled for evermore;  
With them each pledge and vow;  
I'm verging close on fifty-four:  
I'm not a member now!

II.  
When Maynooth Grants were small and few,  
I saw vast mischief brewing;  
When a dozen times as large they grew,  
They'd save us all from ruin!  
If grief be great because 'tis small,\*  
'Twere easy, sure, to show,  
'Twould greater be if none at all.  
I'm not a member now!

III.  
Next on Protection bent, a hack  
From Lord George Bentinck's stud,  
I mounted, but from off his back  
He threw me in the mud.  
Since then I've boxed the compass round,  
Been dragged through many a slough,  
And progress-bound have stood my ground.  
Though not a member now!

IV.  
The Times no more in columns dense  
Will print my last night's speech,  
And turn my nonsense into sense  
(Of privilege a breach!)  
Nor can I e'er—delightful task!—  
With grave, portentous brow,  
My little puzzling questions ask:  
I'm not a member now!

V.  
All hopes of plate I must resign,  
(So fate relentless wills!)  
No soup tureens can now be mine  
For pushing "private bills."  
My house, with frosted silver deck'd,  
Looks splendid, all allow;  
Such little perquisites are check'd:  
I'm not a member now!

VI.  
No "Parliamentary dinners" now  
Refresh my inward man;  
To Lord Mayors' feasts no more I go;  
I dine where'er I can.  
The "companies" their hearts have shut,  
I mourn each alter'd brow,  
They'd certainly invite me—but  
I'm not a member now!

VII.  
The "Goldsmiths," whom I hugg'd of yore,  
As misers hug their gold,  
Their invitations send no more,  
As they were wont of old;  
At "Merchant Taylors'" well-spread board  
I ne'er again shall bow,  
They've "cut me out" with one accord:  
I'm not a member now!

VIII.  
No Treasury cad again will send  
His circulars to me;  
Committees I no more attend;  
From such vile drudgery free,  
My rump-steak and my pint of port  
In peace, the Fates allow;  
I go to bed betimes: in short,  
I'm not a member now!

IX.  
No sturdy rogues my rest invade  
For places for their sons;  
All in a row each morn arrayed—  
Most merciless of duns.  
I'm spared the thousand lies a day  
(I here the truth avow!)  
I used to tell those beasts of prey:  
I'm not a member now!

X.  
"Eternal Catholics and Corn,"  
I bid you here farewell!  
Justice to Ireland, how I mourn  
To part from you as well!  
Protection, Railroads, Debtors Small,  
Free Trade for Loom and Plough—  
"A fair good night to each and all!"  
I'm not a member now.

W.

\* My grief is great because it is so small.—DRYDEN.

MR. MECCHI'S FARMING.—On Wednesday, Mr. Mechi drew together his annual agricultural gathering at Tiptree Hall Farm, Essex, for the purpose of submitting to the inspection of his guests his stock, crops, and new system of irrigation. The invitations were issued on a very extensive scale, and upwards of 250 gentlemen from various parts of the country attended. Among the throng were recognised Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, his Excellency the Honourable Abbott Laurence, the American Minister; his Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister; Colonel T. B. Lawrence, the Vicomte Ourazy, the Hon. J. L. White, Commissioner from the United States; Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P., Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., Professors Henslow, Way, and Morton; Mr. Fowler (inventor of the draining plough), Mr. Mark Phillips, Dr. J. Pereira, &c. The attention of the company was first directed to the improvements recently introduced by Mr. Mechi in the irrigation of his farm by liquid manure, conducted over every part of it by iron pipes, which draw their supplies from an immense tank, into which the superfluities of the stock-yard are constantly falling. A hose 200 yards long, composed of gutta percha, is employed to distribute the unsavoury but fertilising shower over the adjoining fields, and the beneficial effect produced thereby on the crops was apparent to the most careless observer. A trial was made of three American reapers—one being McCormick's machine, which received the award of the council medal at the Great Exhibition; the other two modifications of Hussey's American reaper, one being of Mr. Crosskill's construction, while the other was manufactured by Messrs. Garrett and Son. Mr. Mechi generously placed a noble piece of green wheat at the disposal of the competitors. All three machines did their work rapidly and well, but the unanimous verdict of the leading agriculturists present was given in favour of Hussey's reaper. The inspection of the crops and stock being concluded, an unusually large and brilliant party sat down to a cold collation, which had been carefully provided by the liberal host.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The presentation of prizes to such pupils of the Catholic Collegiate School, Bedford-row, as were deemed worthy of the honour, took place on Wednesday night, at the Music Hall, Store-street. The principal of the school, Mr. Morris, apologised for Cardinal Wiseman's absence, and the business of the evening was conducted under auspices of Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy. The preliminary proceedings commenced with a prelude and Latin ode, composed by Mr. Morris. These were followed by recitations in Greek, Italian, and German, the second part of "Les Plaiards" of Racine, and the tragedy of "Cato." The pupils were, of course, the speakers and actors on the occasion, and acquitted themselves with considerable éclat.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left town for Arundel Castle, Sussex.

## PRICES FORMERLY AND NOW.—COFFEE.

ALTHOUGH prices, as our readers are aware, are measured by money, money is itself purchased by labour, and by labour all price is ultimately paid. Labour, as every one knows, is continually made more skilful and productive by knowledge; and thus price, by a beautiful contrivance of nature, has, as the rule, a general tendency downwards. To attempt to keep up prices by law is to prevent skill and knowledge from assisting labour, in opposition to the endeavour of all men to produce commodities as easily and as cheaply as they can. The fall in price, consequently, of which so much has of late been said, is in the natural order of things, and those who have suffered from it erroneously and vainly attempted to thwart the progress of society. A different opinion was prevalent. The destruction that ensued from the first French Revolution and the war that followed, interrupting trade and the arts of peace, caused between 1790 and 1814 an almost continual rise of price. From the experience of that period it was asserted that there was a natural, necessary, and universal tendency of price to rise as population increased; and this theory, expounded by Mr. Malthus and Mr. Ricardo, was embraced by the greater number of political economists. The successive and continual fall of price since 1820 has not yet swept it out of our books, and our remarks will shew in detail its erroneousness.

Coffee illustrates the rise of price during the war, and the subsequent fall. For the five years 1782-86 the average price of superior British plantation coffee in bond, or irrespective of the duty, was 65s. per cwt. In 1792 the price of West India coffee rose to 94s., mainly in consequence of the revolution in St. Domingo, which destroyed the cultivation of coffee in that island. From that time (except at the Peace of Amiens, when it fell, for a short period, to 90s.) to 1824 the price was considerably above 100s., and in 1806 reached 177s. From 1824 till 1837—when unwarrantable speculation, ending in bankruptcy, carried up the price of coffee and other things to an extraordinary height, 117s.—the price varied between 40s. and 88s., and was, on the average, about 64s. Latterly it has been about 60s., or half the average price of the war; and at the commencement of the year the different sorts of West India varied between 44s. and 75s., as the following table, which gives the prices of the several descriptions of coffee at that period, will show:—

	Prices in Bond.		Prices in Bond.
West India, fine to f. fine ord.	44s to 49s	Padang .. ..	36s to 38s
low, mid. to fine	51 .. 75	Costa Rica, good to f. fine ord.	40 .. 46
Ceylon, Native .. ..	39 .. 40	La Guayra, Porto Rico, &c. do	40 .. 46
Plantation, f. ord. to low mid.	45 .. 51	Brazil, ordinary .. ..	36 .. 38
Mocha, fair clean garbled ..	68 .. 72	washed .. ..	40 .. 46
Java, good ordinary .. ..	39 .. 41	St. Domingo .. ..	40 .. 41

We have little information of the price of coffee prior to 1782. It was first introduced into England about 1630, but was scarcely known to the public before 1652, when Mr. Edwards, a Turkey merchant, encouraged his servant to establish a coffee-shop in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill. The first berries produced in Jamaica, in 1728, sold for a bit, about 6d. each; but this was a fancy price, and is no measure of the usual price at a period when it had come into frequent use. Sonini speaks, towards the end of last century, of the price of coffee being 10d. per lb. at Kous, in Upper Egypt, and 5s. per lb. at Paris, where the price is now for Mocha not more than half that sum. The price of other coffees now most in use is not above one-third of the price of Jamaica coffee during the war, and one-half may be stated as about the average reduction in the price of coffee since then. At the same time it must be remarked that the comparatively high price of sugar till a late period, and the bounty given on its production by differential duties, has tended to retard the equal cultivation of coffee, and its price has not fallen so much as the price of those commodities that are the production of competitive and skilled labour.

The consumption of coffee has increased so rapidly that supply has scarcely kept ahead of it; and the duties on it being heavy, persons have used chicory or roasted grain instead of the genuine berry. In 1789 the quantity consumed in Great Britain was 930,141 lb. In 1828 it had increased to 16,522,423 lb. Last year the consumption, including Ireland, was 32,564,164 lb. Greatly, however, as the consumption has been increased, it has been retarded from the first by onerous duties. Soon after it was introduced, an excise duty of 4d. per gallon was levied on it; and this was afterwards changed to a duty of 2s. per lb. In 1782 the duty was lowered to 1s. 6d. As the taste increased, smuggling took place to an enormous extent; the revenue obtained from coffee declined to almost nothing, and in 1784 the duty was reduced to 6d., the Government obtaining more than three times as much revenue from the 6d. duty as it had obtained from the 1s. 6d. duty. Again, the necessities of war compelled the Government to increase the duty till it reached, in 1807, 1s. 8d. per lb., and then the consumption was 1,170,164 lb. In 1808 the duty was reduced to 7d., and in the following year the consumption of duty-paid coffee increased to upwards of 9,000,000 lb. Subsequently the duty was again increased, and again lowered, every change in the duty affecting the quantity consumed. At present the duty is 3d., and the annual consumption upwards of 32,000,000 lb., with the probability of a rapid increase.

With the exception of Mocha, West India coffee bears the highest price. It is now comparatively little cultivated, and being in demand stands high in the market. Prior to this century our supply of coffee was chiefly obtained from our West India, now it is obtained from our East India possessions. In 1822 we received 7,300,000 lb. of coffee from the West Indies, or seven-eighths of the whole; in 1830, 27,000,000 lb.; last year not 5,000,000 lb. Of the whole 32,000,000 lb., 28,000,000 lb. comes from Ceylon and the British territories in India. Coffee is grown in many places, while tea is grown chiefly or only in one, and out of England is much more generally in use than tea. Considerable quantities are used in all the countries where grown, and the whole produce is stated at 476,000,000 lb., grown as follows:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Brazil .. ..	176,000,000	French and Dutch West	
Java .. ..	124,000,000	Indies .. ..	2,000,000
The Philippines .. ..	3,000,000	Malabar and Mysore ..	5,000,000
Arabia .. ..	3,000,000	St. Domingo .. ..	35,000,000
Celebes .. ..	1,000,000	Ceylon .. ..	40,000,000
Cuba and Porto Rico ..	30,000,000	Costa Rica .. ..	9,000,000
La Guayra and Porto Cabello	35,000,000	Sumatra .. ..	5,000,000
British West Indies ..	8,000,000		

This quantity, at 40s. per cwt., would be worth £8,500,000; and to distribute it employs somewhere about 200,000 tons of shipping. Such is the immense amount of wealth invested, employment supplied, and reasonable enjoyment provided by introducing into the Western world the Asiatic practice of drinking coffee. That and the introduction of the practice of tea-drinking have done much to promote civilisation; and it is remarkable, that, with all extant religions, they both originated in Asia.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Michael Moran, who was killed in the affray that took place at Stockport, was held on Tuesday at the Court-house in that town. The evidence adduced went to prove that the unfortunate man was struggling on the ground at the top of Rock-row with an Englishman, when an Irishman went up and gave him a blow with a shepherd's crook, apparently intended, however, for the Englishman's head. Before he could get up, and while in the act of rising, an Irishman, named Michael Mulligan, ran up with a poker in his hand, and struck him the blow on the side of the head which the surgeon said was the cause of death. One witness supposing that this blow, too, was aimed at the Englishman, and others denying it, as the latter was then two or three yards off. Mulligan is in custody, and was present at the inquest. It appears that he did not run away when he had done the mischief, but remained near the unfortunate man, with the fatal weapon in his hand and with several stones in his pockets. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Mulligan, who is only 18 years of age. The prisoner was thereupon committed for trial at the Chester Assizes.

THE LATE LOSS OF LIFE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The inquest upon the three persons drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat, at Blackfriars-bridge, by the *Dahlia* steamer, was concluded on Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death; at the same time the jury were unanimously of opinion that a sufficient look-out was not kept on board the steamer, and recommended that in future arrangements be made by the steamboat company that will secure the public from accidents as far as possible, during the present crowded state of the river."

There are fifty-seven masters and assistant-masters employed in the schools of design in the United Kingdom. Of these, 16 are engaged in the metropolitan, and 41 in the provincial schools. The salaries paid vary from £400 (paid to the head master at the Glasgow school) to £25; but in many instances a portion of the fees are receivable by the masters and assistants. The number of hours engaged per week vary from 5 to 36.

In the late storm upwards of 10 feet of the steeple of the Church at Leighton Buzzard was struck down; some portions were forced through the roof of the church, which is closed for the present.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently taken place:—*Minor Canons*: The Rev. T. Hirst to one in Canterbury. *Rectors*: The Rev. W. J. Jenkins to Fillingham, near Lincoln. *Vicars*: The Rev. A. T. Attwood to Leake, in the peculiar of Northallerton; the Rev. A. P. Birrell to Oving, near Chichester; the Rev. K. C. Bailly to Harwell, Berks; the Rev. W. Johnson to Llanbadrig, Anglesey; the Rev. J. Jones to Brynlyo, Brecknockshire; the Rev. G. Stone, M.A., to West Bradenham, Norwich.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. A. R. Harrison, curate of St. George's Church, Leicester, from the members of the congregation; the Rev. Isaac Bowman, incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Holme Cultram, from his parishioners and a few friends; Rev. G. Devonport, Birmingham, from the ladies of St. Jude's congregation; the Rev. E. Edwards, from a large number of friends; the Rev. J. F. Serjeant, St. George's, Douglas, Isle of Man, from his congregation.

NEW CHURCH AT BLACKHEATH.—The foundation stone of this building was laid a few days ago, by J. Angerstein, Esq., at whose sole expense the building is to be erected. The ceremony was performed in the most private manner, and but few persons were present. The site chosen is in the lane leading from Myrtle-place to Blackheath, and great energies are being used to complete it as early as possible.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—At the July meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the chair—the sum of £2000 was voted towards a third See in the present diocese of Cape Town; and another sum of £2000 towards a collegiate institution in Newfoundland.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—This society held its last meeting for the present season at 7, Whitehall, on Monday last; the Earl of Powis in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Salisbury, and Chichester; the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart., Rev. H. Howarth, &c. The applications for assistance were again extremely numerous. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at New Wortley, in the parish of Leeds; East Harnham, near Salisbury; Framilode, near Stroud, Gloucestershire; the district of St. George, Leicester; St. Mary's district, Wakefield; Christ Church, West Bromwich; Luton, near Teignmouth, Devon; Redbank, near Trentham, Staffordshire; Upton, in the parish of St. Mary, Chester; Savernake, an extra-parochial district near Marlborough; Somerscotes, near Alfreton. Rebuilding churches at Flaxton, near York; St. Peter the Less, Chichester; and Colnbrook, Bucks. Enlarging, &c., churches at Weeton, near Kirkham, Lancashire; Bexley Heath; Lacey, near Great Grimby; Wrentham, near Wymondham; Haselor, near Stratford-on-Avon; Tormarton and Acton Turville, near Chippenham, Selby, Yorkshire; St. Thomas, Scarborough; Acton Round, near Bridgenorth; Fyfield, near Chipping Ongar; Willenhall, near Walsall; Harpsden, near Henley-on-Thames; Llangennech, near Llanelly; Fordwich, near Canterbury; and Debden, near Saffron Walden. The total amount of grants made by the society during the session just closed is £17,841, being £2629 more than the grants of the previous session, and indicating that the demand for aid is increasing. Nearly £10,000 was voted at the three last meetings.

FURTHER MONITION OF MR. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone, who has accepted the pastorate of a Free Episcopal Chapel, at St. Mary's, Torquay, was to have preached there on Sunday last. This, however, was prevented by a further ecclesiastical document from the Dean of Arches, arising out of and admonishing him to obey the decision of that court. In consequence of this, Mr. Gladstone's plans are, for the present, frustrated. He did not preach on Sunday last, as advertised, nor will he do so until he has taken further legal advice. The monition embraces the whole of "the province of Canterbury" therefore includes the diocese of Exeter, in which Mr. Gladstone's new church is situated.

CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.—A return just printed has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the payments made to them in each year since 1840 up to the present time, on account of the suspended stalls in the several cathedrals and collegiate churches of England and Wales. The total amount received was £244,141 17s. 1d.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.—By a return printed on Tuesday, it would seem that the incomes assigned to the Bishops are as follow:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, £15,000; the Archbishop of York, £10,000; the Bishop of Durham, £8000; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, £5000; the Bishop of Chester, £4500; the Bishop of Chichester, £4200; the Bishop of Lichfield, £4500; the Bishop of Hereford, £4200; the Bishop of Ely, £5500; the Bishop of Llandaff, £4200; the Bishop of Manchester, £4200; the Bishop of Oxford, £5000; the Bishop of Peterborough, £4500; the Bishop of Ripon, £4500; the Bishop of Rochester, £5000; the Bishop of Salisbury, £5000; the Bishop of St. Asaph, £4,200; the Bishop of St. David's, £4500; and to the Bishop of Worcester, £5000.

The Lord Bishop of Tuam will consecrate eight new churches this autumn, which have been built for the Protestant converts in the western part of his Lordship's extensive diocese.

The Rev. Clement Francis Cobb, B.A., curate of St. John's Church, Clapham, has been appointed principal of the new Church of England College, Benares, in the diocese of Calcutta.

The Rev. John Knight, rector of Welwyn, and vicar of Allhallows, Barking, one of the representatives of the family of Johnes, of Hafod, died on 8th inst., at Welwyn Rectory, in his 97th year. He was the most aged clergyman connected with the metropolis, and had held his living longer than any other incumbent; having been instituted to the rectory of Allhallows in 1783, 69 years since, when he was in his 29th year. The vacant rectory is in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is worth upwards of a £1000 a year. By Mr. Knight's death, the rectory of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, to which he was presented in 1797, also becomes vacant: it is worth £700 a year, and is in the gift of All Souls College, Oxford.

By an act of the late session it is enacted that places of religious worship for Protestant dissenters need not to be certified or registered in a Bishop's registry; such places are to be registered in the General Registration-office for births, deaths, and marriages. A fee of 2s. 6d. is to be taken for such certificate of registration, and a list of such places to be open to inspection without any fee.

The Congregation of the Index at Rome has condemned the following books:—"Histoire de la Reforme au 16me Siecle, par J. H. Merle d'Aubigny;" "Studi sull' Apostolica Sienla Legazia, by Professor Grisaffini;" "De la Papauté, Etudes Historique de Philippe de Boni;" "Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire et de Geographie, etc., by N. Bouillet;" and the "Gerardo Siciliano" (Journal of Sacred Literature).

A few days ago, a young man, a member of a body of dissenters called "Ranters," having gone to Osmotherley feast, became intoxicated. On the following day, being taunted with his drunkenness, and afraid of meeting his brother Ranters, he ran nearly a mile in a state of desperation, and threw himself headlong into a reservoir, and was drowned.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday the marriage of Miss Georgiana Caroline Lascelles, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P., and Lady Caroline Lascelles, with Mr. Grenfell, M.P., was solemnised in the parish church of Kensington, in the presence of a numerous and brilliant circle of relatives and friends. The bridal party entered the church soon after eleven, the bride being accompanied by her uncle, the Earl of Harwood, and her mother, the Lady Caroline Lascelles. A boy of six bridesmaids followed. The Earl of Harwood gave the bride away, and the ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. F. Grey, uncle to the bride. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party proceeded to Bute-house, Campden-hill, the seat of Lady Caroline Lascelles, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was laid out. Messrs. Bentham and Jones, of Kensington, were the caterers. At two o'clock the happy couple left for Cheltenham, near Maidenhead, the seat of their noble relatives, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Charles William Grenfell, M.P. for Windsor, the bridegroom, is son to Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, late M.P. for Preston.

THE NEW CLOCK TOWER AT BILLINGSGATE.—For some days past workmen have been busily engaged in fitting the new clock tower at Billingsgate with the works of the clock, and trying the tones of the different bells erected in the tower in connexion therewith, and for other purposes. The faces of the clock on each of the four sides of the tower had been previously completed, and the hands having been fixed therein, the clock was set going on Tuesday morning, and kept very good time during the day. It strikes the quarters, and the tones are very sonorous, resembling those of a large cathedral church in quality.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—On Wednesday a sale was held by Mr. Goddard, at the City Auction-rooms, Leadenhall-street, of the unclaimed property left from time to time in the Great Western Railway. Amongst the articles disposed of were 430 umbrellas and parasols; 450 pieces of music; 171 lace collars; 150 caps; 80 shawls; and every possible article of dress as well as of ornament and utility. There were but 150 volumes of books; but among the immense variety of articles were a collegian's silk gown, a hamper of wine, musical instruments, a china tea service, a levelling machine, and other articles, some being costly, and others as trifling as children's copybooks.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—The Master in Chancery has directed the official manager to inquire into the claims and titles of the allotments on the O'Connorville estate, near Rickmansworth.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH TO BRIDGWATER.—The extension of the electric telegraph has just been completed from Bristol to Bridgwater, a distance of 33 miles, or a total from London of 151 miles. The wires will be at work in a few days to Taunton, and shortly to Exeter, where they will join the existing telegraph from Exeter to Plymouth, completing the range of telegraphic communication for the west of England, a distance of 246 miles.

Mrs. Chisholm has received numerous remittances (amounting in one week alone to £3000) from the emigrants sent out to Australia by her society, for the purpose of providing passages for their relatives and friends left in this country.

The *Inverness Courier* states that the Ness promises to be more productive this year than it has been for many seasons. At the Friars' Shot net, on Tuesday morning last, captured at one haul thirty fine trout, one grise, and one salmon—the latter fully eighteen pounds weight.



On Friday week the Irish Telegraph Company succeeded in laying down from the Irish coast seven miles of the cable out of the 25 miles that will be required for the communication between Donaghadee and Portpatrick. In consequence, however, of a strong cross current setting in, it was deemed advisable to postpone further operations until the spring tides are over.

took the simple course of insuring it

The ship *Lady Montague*, in which there was such a great loss of life, as noticed a few weeks back, amongst Chinese emigrants, on their way from China to California, has been chartered by the Government to take out convicts, and is expected shortly to touch at Portsmouth, Portland, and Plymouth for that purpose. Out of a crew of thirty-six persons which went out in the *Lady Montague* from Southampton to the eastern seas a few years ago, not half a dozen have returned to England; and all the rest either perished in the ship, or deserted from her. Three of those who did return are natives of Southampton, and are mere youths, named Mansbridge, Millard, and Lee. Government officials have visited Southampton, and have taken the evidence of these boys, which evidence is of a most important nature, testifying as it does to life and scenes on shipboard of appalling depravity and misery. The captain used to get drunk every morning, and the crew were so maddened by his conduct that they broke open the spirit stores and medicine chest, and drank all the strong drinks they could find. Three times Millard had the fever, was delirious, and recovered without medical assistance. It was his province to throw overboard the dead Chinese emigrants in the Pacific, a dozen of whom would die in the night, and be partly eaten by rats before the morning. The water and food the crew and passengers had to live on stunk so that they could not approach it until they were nearly starved. Mansbridge is the son of poor parents. He was an apprentice on board. His friends, of course, were anxious that the indentures should be cancelled, after the terrible sufferings he had undergone, but the owners refused. The boy, however, expressed neither inclination nor objection to rejoin. At length his leave of absence expired, and he was to rejoin, or his father was to forfeit £20. As the payment of the penalty was impossible, the father said to his family, as they were at dinner, "Either the boy must join the ship, or you, mother (speak to his wife, a spirited little woman), must go to London and see the owner." After a slight pause, "Father," said the boy, with a slight trembling of the lip, "mother had better go to London." And to London she went, and made such good use of her tongue that the owner pretty soon agreed to cancel the indentures. It was through the journey to London of this poor woman that the Government partly became acquainted with the terrible recital of what had happened on board the *Lady Montague*. Mansbridge has now a comfortable situation in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The former commander of the *Lady Montague*, to whose atrocious conduct the disease, sufferings, and death on board of her is attributed, is a fugitive from justice. It is supposed he is in the neighbourhood of London. His name is Smith, and when he left Southampton he was about 30 years of age, with large whiskers, and of rather a fair complexion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will not allow him to escape the vengeance of the law.

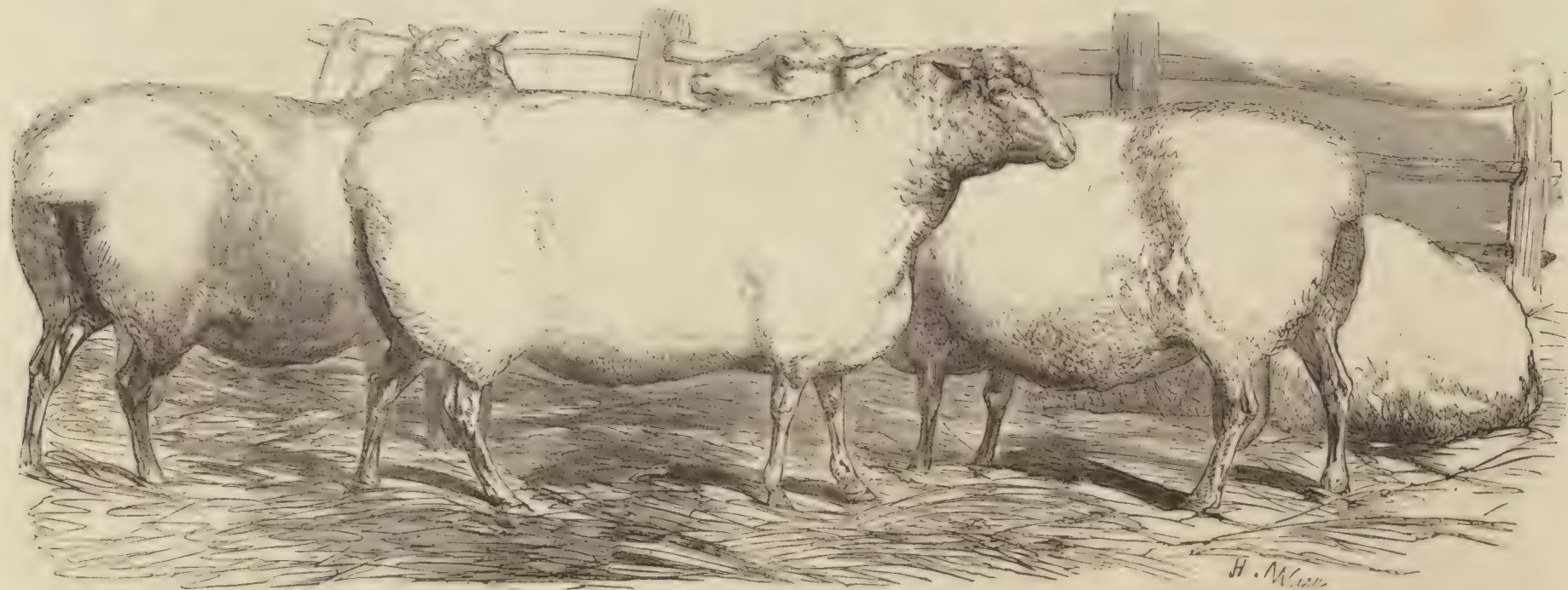


## PRIZE CATTLE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT LEWES.



HEREFORD BULL.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

SHORT-HORN.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.



KENTISH SHEEP.—CLASS I.—SECOND PRIZE, £10,

SOUTHDOWNS.—FIRST CLASS.—FIRST PRIZE, £30

KENTISH SHEEP.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £20.



DEVON BULL.—CLASS I.—FIRST PRIZE, £40.

SUSSEX BULL.—SECOND PRIZE, £10.





COCHIN CHINA. WHITE COCHIN CHINA (RARE). POLAND.

PRIZE POULTRY AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT LEWES.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE CHEPSTOW BRIDGE.

THE South Wales Railway bids fair to become one of the great arteries of communication between our metropolis and all parts of the globe. Its terminus, at the best and safest harbour in the kingdom, Milford Haven, has already led to the formation of a company for constructing a class of steam-

vessels of a size, hitherto deemed impossible. The Eastern Navigation Company, guided by their scientific engineer, Mr. Brunel, we understand, contemplate vessels of 500 feet in length, and of a proportionate power, which will perform the voyage from Milford, *via* the Cape, to India in less time than is at present occupied by the overland mail. Other companies contemplate making their port at Milford, which is the most westerly harbour in the kingdom, and connected, as it is, by a broad gauge line, affording unrivalled speed, with Gloucester and London.

Hitherto an unfortunate break occurred at Chepstow, where passengers had to be conveyed about two miles over a rough country from station to station. On Monday this hiatus was abolished by the opening of the stupendous iron Bridge over the river Wye for public traffic; and we may now anticipate that the rich minerals of South Wales—its coals of every available description for steaming and household purposes, will be found in all the midland and London markets. The railway having to cross a rapid navigable river without interruption to vessels, the Admiralty very properly required that the span over the mid channel

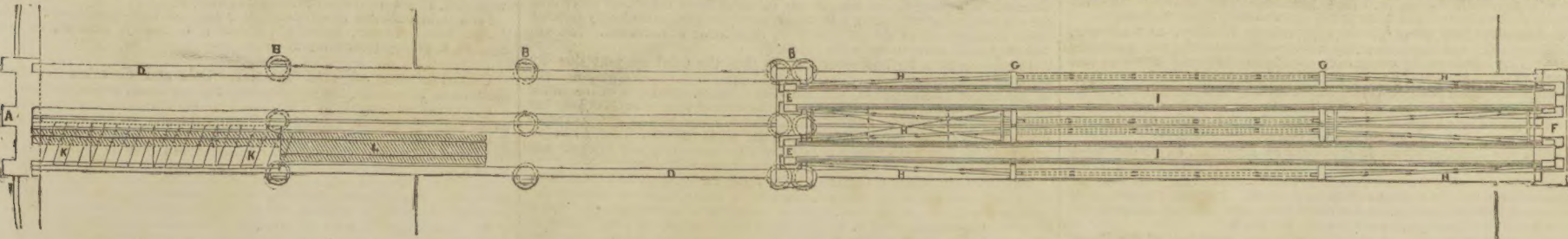


SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—THE CHEPSTOW TUBULAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AND JUNCTION OF THE WYE AND SEVERN RIVERS.

should not be less than 300 feet; and that a clear headway of 50 feet above the highest known tide should be given. Bridges of this size are so rare that we propose to illustrate the present one in detail. These bridges require the highest effort of mechanical and constructive skill. Mr. Stephenson's magnificent Britannia-bridge displays one method of crossing wide spans. The present work of Mr. Brunel's is another method, and shows, as might have been expected, his peculiarly original and bold conception, accompanied by extraordinary economy, which is obtained by arranging his materials in the form of a large suspended

truss, and attaching the roadway to suspension chains kept in a state of rigidity by vertical trusses or struts inserted between the chains, and a circular wrought-iron tube, spanning the river, 309 feet in length. The bridge is 600 feet long: there are three spans over the land of 100 feet each, which are supported upon cast-iron cylinders, 6 feet in diameter and 1½ inch thick. These cylinders were sunk to an average depth of 48 feet, through numerous beds of clay, quicksand, marl, &c., to the solid limestone rock, which was found to dip at an angle of 45 degrees; it had, therefore, to be

carefully levelled horizontally, and the cylinders bedded level. The cylinders were sunk by excavating within them, and pressing them down by heavy weights; in doing which very great difficulties were overcome—immense volumes of fresh water were tapped, requiring a 30-horse engine to pump them out. The quantity very much increased during high water, which rises 44 feet, and in many of the cylinders work had to be suspended until the tide receded. Although the Wye is a tidal river, and therefore salt, no salt water was found in these sinkings: some of it was pumped up, and used for the locomotive engines at



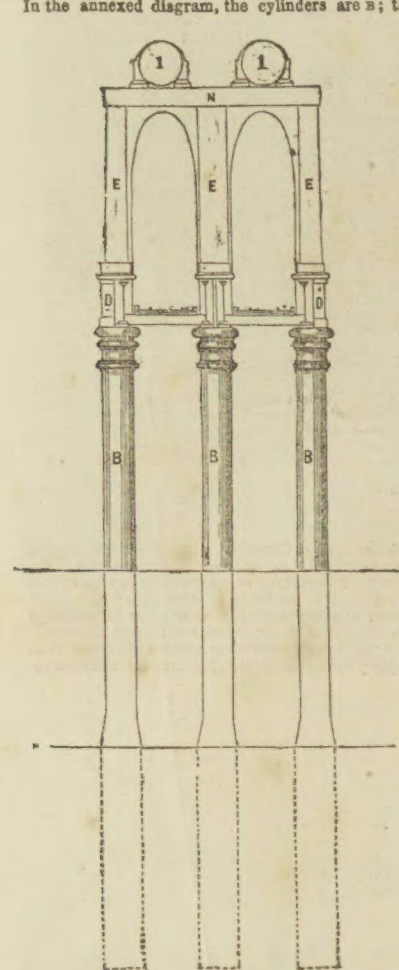
PLAN OF THE CHEPSTOW TUBULAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.



Chepstow station. Other dangers arose from sudden and extensive irruptions of soft river silt, often bursting in with such rapidity that the men had hardly time to escape. Some of the strata were found covered with immense conglomerate boulders, indicating a former river bed. These having been overcome, the cylinders were filled with concrete, composed of Portland cement, sand, and gravel, which set in a few days as hard as rock. The concrete is filled up to the level of the roadway, so that, should a cylinder decay, it might be taken out and replaced in sections in safety.

There are six cylinders at the west end of the main span; upon those, a standard or tower of cast-iron plates, fifty feet high, is erected. A similar tower of masonry is built at the east end, upon the edge of the rocky precipice of the Wye. Each roadway being perfectly separate, we will describe that which is now opened.

In the annexed diagram, the cylinders are *a*; the standard (*x x x*) having



openings to admit the train to pass. On the west standard is a cross girder of wrought-iron (*x*) upon which the tubes (*i*) rest. The tube serves to keep apart and steady the towers; and to the ends of the tube are attached the suspending chains. Now, in an ordinary suspension bridge, the chains hang in a festoon, and are free to move, according to the limited weights passing under them; but this flexibility would be inadmissible in a railway bridge, and the continuity of the rail would be destroyed if a very small deflexion took place when passed over by a heavy locomotive. With a view to give this necessary rigidity, Mr. Brunel has introduced at every third part of the tube a stiff wrought iron girder, connecting firmly the tube to the roadway girders; and, with the aid of other adjusting screws, the suspension chains are pulled or stretched as nearly straight as desirable. Other diagonal chains connect these points, so that at whatever part of the bridge an engine may be passing, its weight is distributed all over the tube and chains by these arrangements.

The tube is fixed upon the iron standard, but is free to move upon rollers at the top of the masonry standard. The expansion on the hottest day yet experienced has not exceeded one inch.

The tube is strengthened within by the introduction of diaphragms or discs at every 30 feet, which renders it both light and stiff.

The roadway girders (*v*) are formed of a deep thin plate of iron, stiffened at intervals. At the top it has a strong triangular cell to resist compression; and at the bottom a double plate of riveted iron to resist extension.

Between these side road girders are small cross girders (*x*) riveted to them diagonally. Upon the cross girders 4-inch cross-plates are secured in the contrary diagonal direction (*z*), so that by crossing each other stiffness is produced. Eighteen inches of gravel are laid over all, and then the ordinary permanent way upon longitudinal sleepers.

The land abutment (*a*) is built of masonry. In the plan the letters indicate the supporting cylinder; *x* & *z* are the tubes; *n* is the chain radiating from the ends of the tube, which is 9 feet in diameter, to the saddle links on the sides of the roadway at *c*, where the width is 14 feet.

The second tube is now complete, and may be seen in the yard near the Bridge: it is expected to be floated next month. The pontoons for carrying one end of the second tube across the river are economically formed of six ordinary iron canal-boats, three being placed bottom upwards upon the lower three.

The other end of the tube will be conveyed upon a railway formed upon piles, extending from the land to the six river cylinders; so that while the pontoons are pulled across by powerful tackle at one end, the latter end will be on a carriage rolling upon the railway to its place. Strong temporary erections of timber are constructed upon each side of the river to lift the second tube. We must not omit to mention that the elaborate drawings, instructions, and calculations, connected with this laborious work were made under Mr. Brunel by his principal assistant in London, Mr. Robert P. Brereton. The resident engineer of the line and of the bridge is Mr. William George Owen, assisted by Messrs. Dibbin and Sayers.

The contractors for the iron-work are Messrs. Finch and Willey, of Windsor Foundry, Liverpool; for the masonry, Mr. Sharpe.

Annexed is a summary of the cast and wrought iron used in the bridge:—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
Wrought iron, in three spans of 100 feet each, double line	277	0	0
Wrought iron in the girders, floor-beamers, and other work of the main span of 300 feet, double line	278	6	1
Two wrought iron tubes, each 312 feet long	302	11	0
Wrought iron beam on the standard to support the tubes	20	5	0
Vertical trusses	37	0	1
The girders to connect the caps of columns	1	10	0
Suspending links in main chains and diagonals	258	5	2
Saddles at points of suspension rollers	41	10	1
Adjusting screws	7	17	3
Rollers of main tubes	2	10	0
Rollers of girders	2	11	3
Bolts	3	15	0
Total wrought iron	1231	2	3
Cast-iron Bed-plates for Trusses	24	6	1
Standard	128	6	0
Cape for columns and parapets	21	0	0
Cylinders in the supporting piers	830	0	0
Total cast iron	1003	12	1
Wrought iron	1231	2	3
Cast iron	1003	12	1
Masonry in abutment and pier, 3240 cubic yards	2234	14	4
Total estimated cost of the Bridge when entirely completed, £65,420.			

The Bridge has been visited by a great number of engineers from the Continent and the East Indies; indeed, it is only by a personal inspection that the numerous ingenious arrangements can be understood.

The whole seems, when finished, to be very simple; yet engineers will fully enter into the complexity of the design, and the minute and carefully proportioned scantlings given to every part. We would specially call their attention to the cast-iron ring or circle attached to the ends of the tube to prevent collapse; to the wedges introduced under the vertical trusses to adjust the exact tension upon the chain; to the curve given to the tubes themselves, increasing their strength; and to the roller-boxes under the vertical trusses, by which means the road girders are maintained in a position to expand or contract independently of the movements of the main tubes.

The private trial of the Bridge took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and was described in our Journal of last week. The public opening of the Bridge took place on Monday last, the 19th. The first train that passed over was the six o'clock train from Swansea. To show the public utility of this great work, it may be mentioned that two years ago the journey from London to Swansea, partly by railway and by coach, crossing by a ferry-boat the dangerous passage of the Severn at Beachley, occupied 15 hours. The express trains are now timed to perform the same distance (216 miles) with ease and comfort in five hours.

At Oulmes, La Vendée (France), last week a young ox was seized all at once with madness, and attacked every one in its way. Two persons were so dangerously injured by it as to be thought past recovery. The gentleman was at last obliged to be called out, and they killed the animal.

On Saturday last an engine-driver named Stanley, at Gobowen, near Shrewsbury, was instantaneously killed while examining the machinery attached to an engine on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. Three or four waggoners which were moving down on an inclined plane towards the engine having sudden y come upon him and mangled his body in a frightful way.

The *Sligo Journal* states that Mr. Townley, the newly-elected member, was followed by a bull when leaving Sligo in his carriage the other day, and served with a writ preliminary to a *qui tam* action for bribery.

During the thunder-storm in the south of England, on Friday week last, the lightning entered the Electric Telegraph office at Southampton on the wires, and played round the instruments in such an alarming manner that the telegraph clerks rushed from the office in a fright. The local journals could receive no telegraphic intelligence that night previous to their publication on the following morning, in consequence of the thunder-storm.

On the recommendation of the Earl of Rosse, president of the Royal Society, the following pensions have been granted:—£200 per annum to Mr. Hind, £100 per annum to Dr. Mantell, and £75 to Mr. Ronalds, of the Kew Observatory.

## MUSIC.

A new association, for the purpose of performing sacred and classical music both of the ancient and modern schools, has been formed. The performances are to take place in Exeter Hall, under the direction of Benedict, the composer and pianist, and Bach's "Passions" will be one of the earliest novelties. The band and chorus are to be on the grandest scale, comprising the best amateur as well as professional talent. The object of the society will be to strike out a new path by affording an opportunity to living composers to produce their oratorios or cantatas. The greatest attention is to be bestowed on the rehearsals. We shall take an early opportunity of referring to the divers points handled in the prospectus of the new association, which has already a considerable number of influential subscribers.

The eleventh *soirée* of the Réunion des Arts was given at the New Beethoven Rooms last Monday.—The Herr Hennen had a *matinée musicale*, on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.—Balfie and Bunn's new comic opera, founded on the popular farce of "The Devil to Pay," will be produced at the Surrey Theatre next week.—Letters from Florence mention that Rossini recently presided at the execution of his choral works, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," by amateurs and artists of the Philharmonic Society, amongst whom must be cited the Princess Poniatowski, the Countess Orsini, and Prince Carlo Poniatowski.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini's "Otello" was given for the second time last Saturday night, with Mme. de Lagrange, Signori Bettini, Calzolari, M<sup>rs</sup> Curiali, De Bassini, and Lablache.

On Tuesday night Rossini's "Cenerentola" was presented for the fourth time, Mdlle. Favanti sustaining the part of the persecuted heroine, in place of Mdlle. Angri. Favanti is an Englishwoman (Miss Edwards), who was a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, and who subsequently sang in Naples. On the 23d of March, 1844, she made her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre as *Cenerentola*, and during the season performed the contralto parts of *Fidalgos*, *Orsini*, *Pippo*, and *Bonello* in Ricci's "Corrado," besides *Eleira*, in "Don Juan," and *Adalgisa*, in "Norma." Much controversy was raised by Mdlle. Favanti's *début*, and the injudicious attempt to keep her before the public, in opposition to the opinions of the subscribers, was a fatal mistake of the management. Her return, after an absence of eight years, was looked upon with interest. In one respect a marked improvement has certainly taken place; the production of the voice is no longer attended with the same disagreeable effect, as in 1844. In point of execution something has also been gained in precision; but her imperfect intonation has not yet been remedied; and, with one of the finest voices a vocalist has ever been gifted with, Mdlle. Favanti still retains the exaggerations which were noticed in former days. Like Mdlle. Cruvelli, the organ of Mdlle. Favanti from the highest to the lowest notes of the soprano and contralto registers, and in quality it is infinitely more sympathetic. She fails, however, to turn to account her natural gifts because she has never thoroughly mastered her scales, and she labours solely to astonish and not to charm. The music of the concerted pieces she sacrifices entirely; in this respect it must be admitted that she only follows the example of Albani; but Mdlle. Favanti's great error as a lyric actress has been and is, in supposing that the *ensemble* of a delineation may be dispensed with, for the sake of the *rondo finale*; and, so long as she adopts this view, her really beautiful voice will not suffice to place her in the rank of a *prima donna*. In the "Nacqui all'affanno," which was re-demanded, whenever she stepped solely to the rich tones in the cantabile she enlisted the sympathies of her auditory; but, when she arrived at the bravura passages in the "Non più mesta," the forced contrasts between the high and low notes, and the slips, slurs, and slides in the scales, gave the singing the semblance of a burlesque. Yet in the midst of these discordant materials and anomalous eccentricities Mdlle. Favanti has all the elements to make a great singer. The interpretation of the opera, with the exception of Calzolari's *Ramiro*, most artistically sung, was very unsatisfactory. Lablache was unwell, and out of spirits, and omitted the "Miei rampolli." Ferranti was insupportably bad in *Dandini*, both in acting and singing; and the *Alidoro* of Fortini was equally as objectionable.

On Thursday, Madame de Lagrange sang *Lucia*, Gardoni being the *Edgardo*, and De Bassini appearing as *Enrico*. Madame Sontag is expected to arrive in town this day. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha's opera, "Casilda," and a new ballet, are also underlined in the bills.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Spohr's "Faust" was repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, under the direction of the composer, who has left town for Cassel, in Germany. On Thursday, for the extra night, Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was performed, for the seventh time. Jullien's new opera, "Pietro il Grande," is in preparation.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—Aquatics have been added to the attractions of this delightful place of amusement. On Monday and Tuesday the Royal Thames Watermen's Regatta took place, the starting point being, as the tide served, from Vauxhall-bridge and Putney to the Cremorne Esplanade. There were several prizes contested for, the principal ones being a silver cup, a silver wherry, coat, badge, and freedom; an appropriately engraved glass goblet; and a handsome skiff, the gift of Mr. T. B. Simpson; the latter won, after a gallant struggle, by young Coombes. On Tuesday evening the various prizes were presented to the successful competitors in the Gardens, which were crowded.

MDLLE. VANDERMEER'S BIRDS.—On Wednesday the charming mistress of the "Oiseaux Merveilleux" gave her last but one public *matinée*, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Here is a specimen of their exploits:—Mdlle. Vandermeer borrows a watch from a gentleman of the company, and holding it up before the cage, she bids her little pupils mark the hour. She then liberates one of the birds, which perches upon a little rack containing some hundreds of cards. Presently he tugs out one from among the rest, and turns it to the company. It is marked with the figure 4. Another little fellow as quickly finds a card on which is inscribed 20, making this "20 minutes to 4," the precise time indicated by the watch. This is but one of a hundred tricks equally surprising; and such is the elegance of the entire performance, and, above all, such the grace of Mdlle. herself, that it is impossible to conceive a more agreeable mode of spending an hour than at the *séances* of the "Oiseaux Merveilleux."

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.—Some almanacs state that Friday, July 23, was the anniversary of the publication of the first English newspaper in 1588. A contemporary upon this mentions that the *English Mercurie*, alluded to as the first English newspaper, and preserved in the British Museum, is a palimpsest forgery. There are three printed papers dated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the type is of a comparatively modern cut; there are four written papers of the same date, but the paper has been found to have a water mark with the Royal arms, and the initials G.R. These forgeries are supposed to have been perpetrated about 1766. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, as early as 1611, accounts of particular occurrences were published in England, such as "News from Spain," 1611; "News out of Germany," 1612; "Strange News of a prodigious monster born in the township of Adlington," 1613; and many others. These occasional pamphlets of intelligence soon became regular publications. In 1621, Nathaniel Butler printed the "Courant, or Weekly News from Foreign Parts," which was soon followed up by "The Certain News of this Present Week," 1622. From that period to the present there has been perpetual progress, till, at the close of last year, there were 563 journals in existence in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the British Isles.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.—An Act of Parliament received the Royal assent on the 30th June (which is now in operation), to enable her Majesty to abolish otherwise than by treaty, on condition of reciprocity, differential duties on foreign ships. It provides that where the trade and shipping of Great Britain have been placed in the ports of any foreign power on a footing of reciprocity, her Majesty may issue an order in council, declaring the trade, &c., of such foreign power, to have the benefit of the provisions of this act, and thereupon the provisions of the 59 Geo. III., c. 54, shall be applicable. Such orders of council may be revoked.

THE POST-OFFICE.—In the year 1839, under the old system, 75,907,572 letters were delivered, and 5,563,024 franks. In 1840, under the new system, 168,768,344; in 1841, 196,500,191; in 1842, 208,434,451; in 1843, 220,450,306; in 1844, 242,491,684; in 1845, 271,410,789; in 1846, 299,586,762; in 1847, 322,145,243; in 1848, 328,830,184; in 1849, 337,399,199; in 1850, 347,069,071; in 1851, 360,647,187. The net revenue in each of the above years, ending the 5th of January, including the charges on the Government departments, has been—1839, under the old system, £1,659,569; 1840, including one month of the fourpenny rate, £1,633,764; 1841, under the new system, £500,789; 1842, £561,249; 1843, £600,641; 1844, £640,217; 1845, £719,557; 1846, £761,982; 1847, £825,112; 1848, £984,496; 1849, £740,429; 1850, £840,787; 1851, £803,898; 1852, £1,118,004.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—The Postmaster-General has ordered a relaxation of the stringent rules now in force respecting the delivery of registered letters. At present a registered letter can only be delivered to the party to whom it is addressed, and whose receipt alone is taken for it. For the future, when this is impracticable, a receipt will be taken for a registered letter from the husband, wife, or, failing this, from a member of the same family residing under the same roof as the party to whom such letter is addressed. This will be a very great convenience to the public.

It appears by a Parliamentary return that the total amount due by turnpike trusts in England and Wales to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, on the 5th of January, 1852, was £106,546. To this there is to be added £12,406, for unpaid interest. The original amount of loan was £165,150, but £58,603 has been repaid. In Scotland, the interest due by the trusts exceeds the debt, the former being £70,165, and the latter £55,884. The principal portion of the loan was obtained in 1820, for Highland roads and bridges, and interest at the rate of five per cent. has been accruing ever since.

Her Majesty, while proceeding from Ryde to Osborne in her carriage on Friday evening week, was overtaken by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, with hail, at Binstead, and in consequence of the fearful state of the tempest, she was compelled to alight from her carriage and to take shelter at Binstead Lodge, the residence of Lord Downe, where her Majesty was most courteously received by the noble owner, and where she remained for upwards of an hour until the storm had passed over. She then pursued her journey to Osborne House.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Saving a couple of small meetings at Downham Market and Wenlock on Wednesday, the ensuing week will be devoted to Goodwood, where the high and aristocratic character of the sport is likely to be fully maintained. In the course of the meeting, which commences on Tuesday, no less than four Cups, of great value and interest, will be contested, in addition to a daily average of rich prizes altogether without parallel; and there can be no doubt, now that the elections have terminated, that the attendance will be unusually large.

The REGATTAS for the week are the Royal Cup Yacht Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Cornwall on Thursday, and Richmond Amateur on Saturday.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—Monday: an All England match at Hungerford; return match at Horsham, between the gentlemen of Surrey and Sussex; Lansdowne v. Taunton, at Bath; West Hants v. South Wilts, at Salisbury; Leeds v. Bradford, at Leeds; and the Oval v. the Richmond Club, at Kennington. Tuesday: Carshalton v. West Wickham, at Carshalton. Wednesday: At Lord's, the annual matches between Harrow, Eton, and Winchester to last four days; the Vine v. the West Kent, at Sevenoaks. Thursday: Kent v. Sussex, at Tunbridge Wells; Taunton v. Teinbridge, at Taunton.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—An outlay of £800 on Stilton was the only investment of any amount, the quotations being chiefly made up from small transactions.

3 to 1 agst King of Troy	4 to 1 agst Purser	4 to 1 agst Lady Eden
12 to 1 agst Houllakin	13 to 1 agst Weathergate (t)	15 to 1 agst Brahmin
12 to 1 — Champion	13 to 1 — Harriot	30 to 1 — Follow me Lads
13 to 1 — Bushrauger	16 to 1 — Cariboo	50 to 1 — Montague
2 to 1 agst Stilton	6 to 1 agst Kingston	13 to 1 agst Heervine
5 to 1 — Little Harry	10 to 1 — Newminster	12 to 1 — Joe Miller

1000 to 70 each in one bet agst The Belver and Orestes, and 20 to 1 agst Vanderdecken.

THURSDAY.—The subjoined quotations are the result of a very small outlay:—

10 to 1 agst Harriot	12 to 1 agst Bushrauger	13 to 1 agst Chief Justice
11 to 1 — Surplice	12 to 1 — Weathergate	14 to 1 — Houllakin
	25 to 1 agst Montague	
GOODWOOD CUP.—2 to 1 agst Stilton		

### STAMFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The ASSEMBLY-ROOM STAKES.—Placid (Charlton), 1. Mountain Flower (Norman), 2. The BUGGLEY STAKES.—Retail (Bartholomew), 1. Lady Eden (Charlton), 2. The STAMFORD ST. LEGER.—High Sheriff (F. Marson), 1. Mountain Flower (Norman), 2. HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Connore (Osborne), 1. King of Troy (Steggles), 2. TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Vest (Norman), 1. Eater (Charlton), 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

BARLEYTHORPE STAKES.—Glee g. (Mr. Bevil), 1. St. Antonio (Captain Little), 2. MATCH, 50 SOVS.—Wingenund (Flatman), 1. Utrecht (T. Rogers), 2. GOLD CUP STAKES.—Hex (S. Steggles), 1. Retail (Bartholomew), 2. THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Mountain Flower, walked over. TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Vest, walked over. HANDICAP of 50 SOVS each.—Pilegrin (Norman), 1. Presto (J. Sharpe), 2.

### NOTTINGHAM RACES.—THURSDAY.

The SCARBOROUGH STAKES.—Lenny Whent, 1. Equal 2. ROBIN HOOD STAKES.—Lambton, 1. Whalebone, 2. NOTTINGHAM HANDICAP.—Lindrick, 1. Lady Amyott, 2.

### ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

On Tuesday the annual regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, which is under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, commenced at the Isle of Wight. The Queen, although not present on the occasion, presented a splendid cup, value 100 guineas, to be sailed for by the yachts of all nations; amongst the entries for which was the celebrated American clipper *America*, which was especially sent home from Gibraltar by her noble owner, Lord Blandford, for the occasion.

Off the pier, the *Brilliant*, schooner, Commodore R. H. Ackers, Esq., was moored, on board of which the committee of the club were stationed, for the purpose of starting the vessels, and timing them as they appeared abreast the pier. She was dressed from stem to stern with the colours of all nations, as was also the *Talisman*, lying to the left of the pier. Amongst the yachts were the *Florence*, *Talisman*, *Brilliant*, *Zephyrus*, *Fairy Queen*, *Myrtle*, *Sybil*, *Forest Py*, *Duchess*, *Ripple*, &c.

The pier (notwithstanding the enormous pier dues) was crowded with company, and amongst them were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Canbridge, the Right Hon. Earl Mansvers, Lord and Lady Manners, Lieut.-Col. Sir John Burgynne, Earl Nelson, Lady H. St. Maur, Sir J. Revett Carnac, Bart., M.P., Baron Park and Lady Park, &c. The prize to be contended for on Tuesday was:—A Cup of £50, to be sailed for by small-class schooners, under eighty feet in length, or not exceeding 100 tons, O.M., belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. The Victoria course, which was round the *Nab* Light-ship, passing each time outside the Noman and Sandhead buoys; round *Calshot* Light-ship and all the four buoys off the Brambles; once or twice round according to the state of the weather, to be determined by the members of the committee. A time race. The following were the entries:—

Princess Olga	Owners.	Tons.	Colours.
Bent	T. Rushford, Esq.	50	White, with blue cross
Novice	Colonel Freeston	65	Red, white cross
Julia	A. Arden, Esq.	79	Blue, burg., with lion
Bianca	J. W. Lugmore, Esq.	42	Blue, white, and blue
Vestal	C. F. Wessner, Esq.	32	White and red
	B. B. Boules, Esq.	74	Union Jack, white border

At the close of the round the first three yachts appeared off the *Brilliant* schooner as under:—

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
Bianca	4	34	20
Princess Olga	4	33	0
Vestal	4	40	0

In the second round the yachts arrived at the *Calshot* Light at about nine o'clock; the tide was then strong flood, with very light wind, and a strong stream towards the Southampton Water. Darkness soon after came on, and the yachts were obliged to feel their way by dropping the lead line. The *Bianca* drawing less water than the *Princess Olga*, stood closer in towards the shore, and by that means she was enabled to gain a great advantage over her opponent. The time of arrival at the starting vessel was as follows:—

	Hours.	Min.	Sec.
Bianca	11	44	0
Princess Olga	12	55	0

The *Bianca* was thus the winner, independently of the time that could have been demanded from the *Princess Olga* for her superior tonnage.

The only match for the second day was one for a Cup of Fifty Pounds, to be sailed for by any cutter yacht, of any Royal club, of 20 tons, O.M., or above, being under 50 feet in length. Victoria course, once round. Three started, *Lilla*, *Sea Serpent*, and *Antagonist*, and a close and exciting race terminated in the victory of *Sea Serpent*.

### AQUATICS.

A series of rowing matches under various denominations has taken place on the Thames during the week.

### THAMES WATERMEN'S ROYAL REGATTA.

This regatta combines matches with tradesmen and landmen, and took place under the Royal patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The first day was

#### MONDAY.

The preliminary heats extended from Vauxhall-bridge to Lawn cottages and back to Cremorne-gardens, and the last from Putney to the same place. The racing commenced at half-past two, and continued till nearly dusk. TRADESMEN'S SCULLERS MATCH, for a Silver Wherry. Heas.—Benjamin Lawn, 1. Richard Wharf, 2.

APPRENTICES' MATCH, for a Silver Badge, Coat, and Freedom. First Heat.—Richard Poner, Whitehall (blue), 1. Alfred Chapman, Horsleydown (red), 2. Second Heat.—Henry Brown, Old Barge House (yellow), 1. Henry Burrows, Blackfriars (pink), 2.

#### TUESDAY.

PICKED SCULLERS RACE for a Skiff, presented by Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne.—FINAL HEAT.—Thomas Coombes, Vauxhall, 1. George Shaw, Mitham, 2.

LANDMEN'S PAIR OARS Final Heat for a Silver Cup.—Messrs. Barn and Holmes, 1. Messrs. Wharf and McCarthy, 2.

APPRENTICES' Final Heat for Coat, Badge, and Freedom.—Richard Poner, Whitehall, 1. George Beckett, Limousin-hole, 2.

FOUR-OARED MATCH (Watermen) for a beautiful Glass Goblet.—Greenland, Jodger, Smith, Turner, Manning (coxswain), 1. Money, Leneed, Sullivan, Blencoe, C. Money (coxswain), 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—Cole and Coombes are again matched for £200 aside; the race to come off in the second week in October.

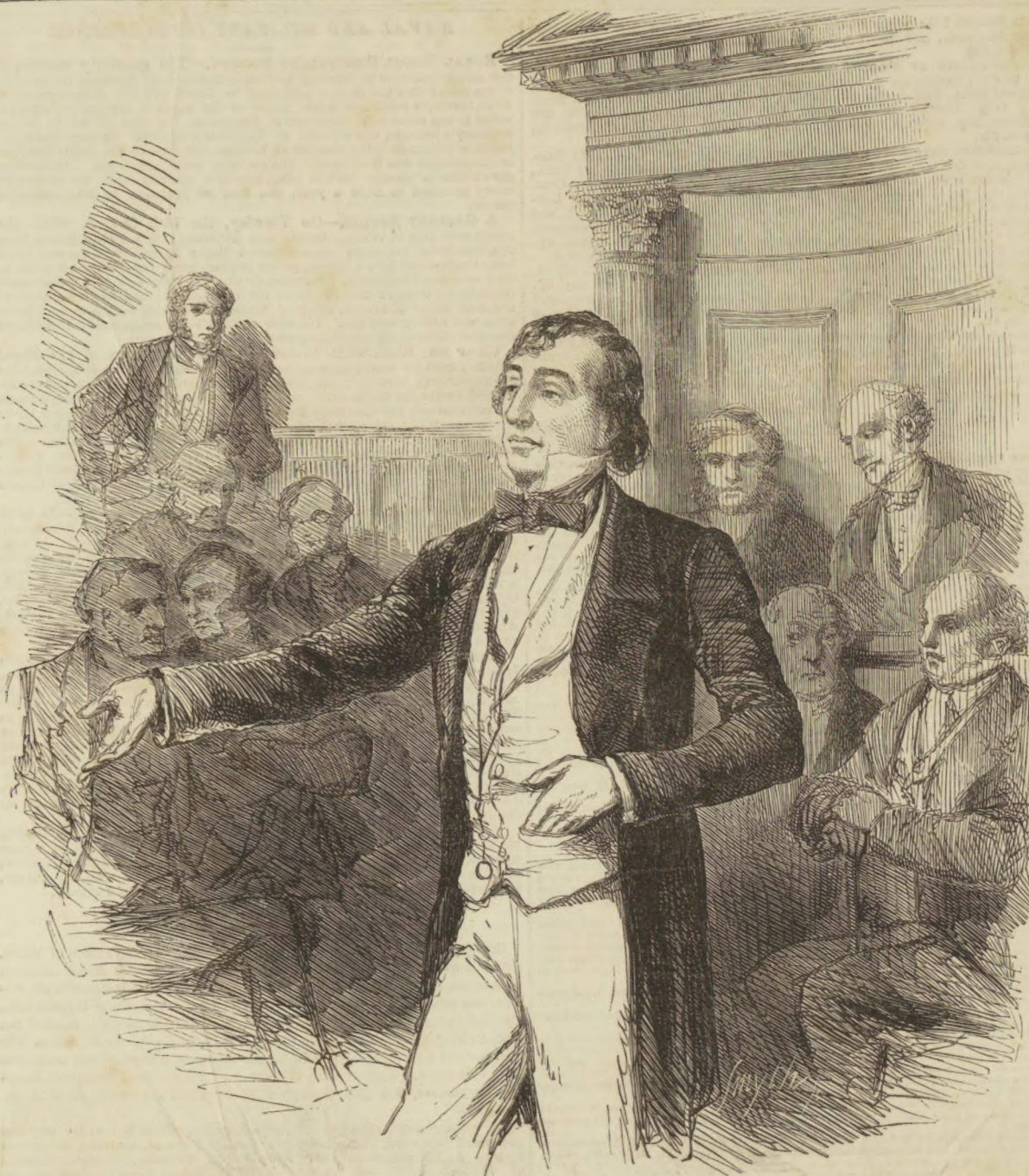
COLLEGIATE AQUATIC CLUBS.—The very interesting four-oared cutter race between the gentlemen of Guy's and the King's College Aquatic Clubs came off on Wednesday, and was gallantly contested. The rival crews had been for some time in training for the event, and came to the starting post in very capital condition. The distance was from Hammersmith to Putney-bridge. The start was very pretty and the pace fine. The winners (the King's College Club) had the best place, and their opponents were so wice as to be considerably in the light. The race was won by three lengths, after severe rowing.

St. MARGARET'S AND St. JOHN'S, WESTMINSTER, REGATTA.—This event, in three heats, came off on Wednesday, for a purse of 500 pounds. F. Coombes and A. Bray, 1. Jas. Coombes and F. Rush, 2. Won cleverly, after a good race.



I have no wish, however, to regain a renewal of your confidence by an appeal only to the past. No vulgar sneers shall prevent me from following that path which I have chalked out for myself, or from attempting to fulfil those events which I feel are looming in the future. (Cheers, and a cry of "What are they?" ) Well, you ask, so I'll tell you. The first event looming in the future is that in a few days I shall be one of the members for Buckinghamshire. (Cheers and a laugh.) Gentlemen, I desire to have the renewal of your confidence, because I will assist me in carrying out, with the aid of my colleagues, a policy which I believe will be most beneficial to this country. (Cheers, and a cry of "What is it?" ) We have been taunted to-day with the question of "Are you a Free-trader, or are you not?" I am almost surprised that the big and the little





THE BUCKS ELECTION.—MR. DISRAELI ADDRESSING THE ELECTORS IN THE COUNTY HALL, AYLESBURY.

did not appear in the procession of the gentlemen opposite. (A laugh.) The time has gone by when these exploded politics could interest the people of this country. (Cheers.) No one supposes that the present Administration have any intention, or ever had any intention, to bring back the laws that were repealed in 1846. (Shouts of "Oh, oh!" and cheers.) I think that the laws that were repealed in 1846 were repealed in panic and in precipitation. I think that, in the haste of accomplishing what might be a necessary end, the interests of great classes—and the interests of great classes are the interests of the community, for the community consists only of classes—were not duly considered. I have told you before, and I declared my conviction in the House of Commons years ago, that if you resolved to maintain the change that was then effected you would, sooner or later, have to consider the whole financial system of the country. (Cheers.) I have said in the House of Commons, as I have said frequently in the county of Buckingham for years past, that you had a financial system in this country which was based upon a protective system, and that if you destroyed the protective system, you must consider the financial system, which was its creature. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, these were my principles, which I have—under great difficulties, under opposition even from many who were members even of my own party—always advocated. They are principles which I advocated in Opposition, and which, as a Minister of the Crown, I am prepared to put into practice. With respect to the question of local taxation, allow me to say, that as I have brought forward that subject in the House of Commons—not as a complete remedy for the redress of the grievance of any class, especially of that class whose grievances were acknowledged by the Ministry and from the Throne—nothing is more gratifying to me, after all the sneers with which my suggestions were first received, than to find that there is no man, however liberal may be his opinions or his political connexions, who is now canvassing a county, who does not admit the truth of the principle which I have enunciated, and his readiness to support its prudential application.

But, gentlemen, I don't pretend to think that any adjustment of local taxation would give the redress that is necessary to the cultivator of the soil; nor do I think that, in entering upon the question of a revision of taxation, we are to consider the interests of any class alone, however respectable. (Hear, hear.) I

carry my views much further, and I look with confidence to the moment when the Government—whom some, who are not entitled to do so, now presume to treat with contumely, will bring forward measures which, while part of those measures will redress the grievances of the cultivator of the soil and place him in a fair position for the exercise of his industry and the employment of his capital—will at the same time, by their wise and comprehensive character, relieve every class in the country by the introduction into the system of taxation of principles more just and more beneficial than those which have hitherto been its basis. (Cheers.) I regard the present moment as no mean epoch in the political history of this country. Don't suppose that when the new Parliament assembles you will have merely marshalled before each other the old parties which have hitherto governed this country. You will have new principles of action introduced. You will have a new policy founded upon those principles recommended to the notice of the House of Commons; and you will find at last it is still impossible, notwithstanding all the passions of party politics, that a Ministry, great as may have been the difficulties with which it had to contend when it was first formed, which understands a phrase that has been often used, "the spirit of the age," can alone govern a great country like this by considering the interests of the whole community, and adopting a policy that will make it, if possible, more powerful and more prosperous than before. (Cheers.) I have been asked what are the measures which my colleagues are going to bring forward. With great respect for the gentleman who asked me this question, I must defer to the fitting occasion and to the fitting place the detail of those measures. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I am bound, as a solicitor for your favours, to state to you the general tenor of the policy which I should recommend, and the great object of the policy which I wish to achieve; but can anything be more preposterous or more ridiculous than that I should be called upon to explain to the electors of the county of Buckingham all the details of measures so vast as they necessarily must be, embracing the interests of a great community like this? I tell you what is the spirit of the policy that animates us; I tell you what is the object we wish to attain; and I would express my firm and solemn conviction in the face of the county of Buckingham, after witnessing the present temper of the public mind, and scanning—I am sure with no prejudice—the results of the general election, that the Ministry will be permitted

to bring forward their measures; that no manoeuvres of faction will terminate their career—(Cheers)—and that those measures will obtain the assent, and I will even say the enthusiastic approbation, of the great body of the people. ("Hear," and cheers.) I cannot on this occasion be silent to those whose interests are most important among the constituency of the county of Buckingham—I mean the cultivators of the soil. Subject hitherto, as I have always believed, and as I think I should be able to show, not only with regard to taxation, but with regard to many other circumstances, to a burden which they could not have borne had they not secured the artificial price of their produce, the farmers of England have of course, naturally and quite justifiably, clung to that artificial price when the burdens, the restrictions, and the system to which that artificial price had alone reconciled them remained untouched. I would say to the farmers of England that there is one means of redress which is quite equal to artificial price, and which will always find favour with all classes of the country. It is a policy that reduces the cost of production—(Cheers)—and which, when they are asked for cheap bread, will allow them to give that bread to the people more cheaply than their competitors. ("Hear," and cheers.) Now, gentlemen, that is the policy that I propose to carry into effect.

The polling took place on Monday and Tuesday, and at its close the numbers were as follow:—

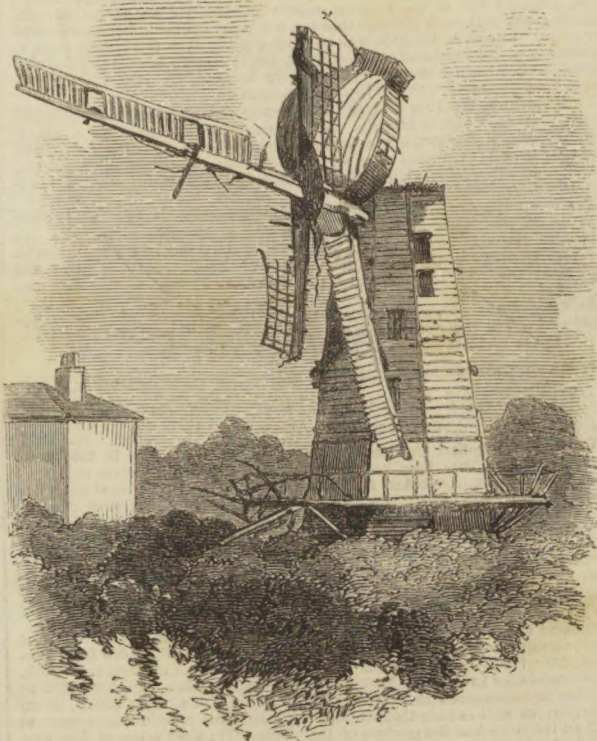
Dupré .. .. .	1999
Disraeli .. .. .	1968
Cavendish .. .. .	1403
Lee .. .. .	665

The number of electors on the register is between 5000 and 6000.

#### DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT COLCHESTER.

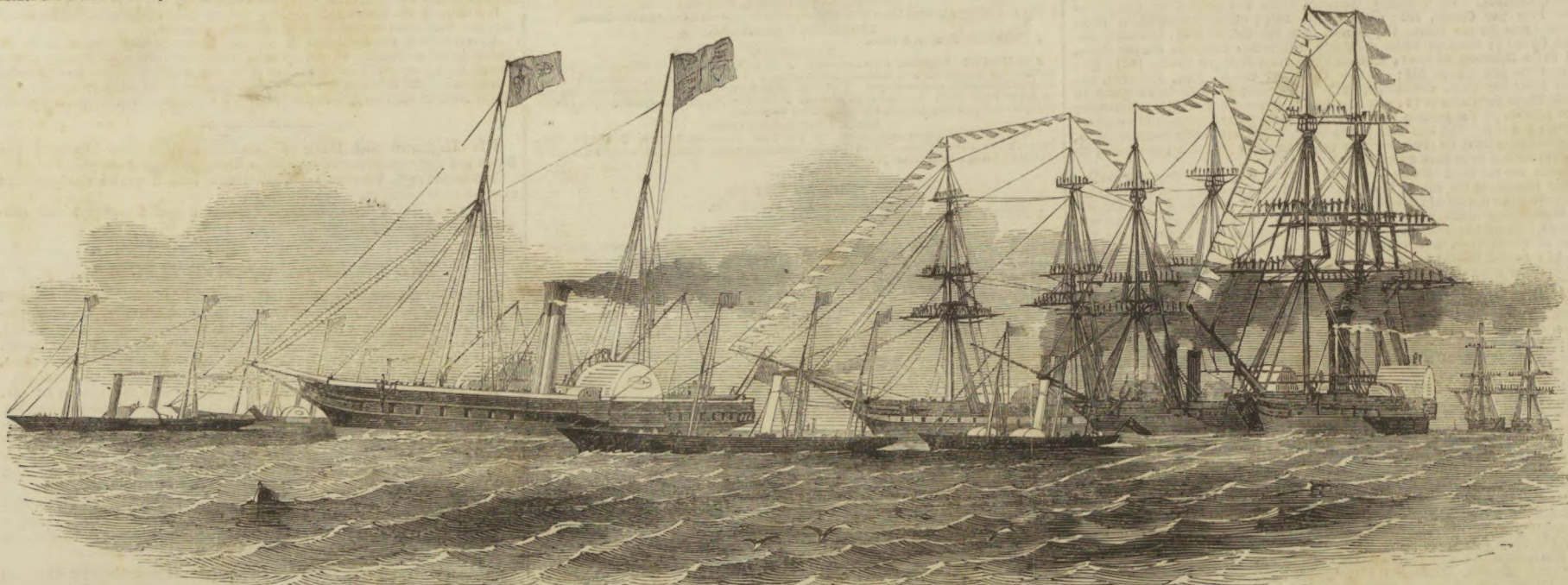
Amongst the various thunder-storms which visited different localities of the country during the last week, one of the most violent descended upon Colchester and its neighbourhood on Friday night, at eleven o'clock, by which a large amount of damage was done to several mills, especially Rainsford Mill, in the occupation of Mr. John Ratcliff. About half-past ten, a whirlwind commenced from the south-east, by which the sails of the above mill were broken, and the cap was blown off. Fortunately, the latter was stayed in its progress downwards by resting its edge upon the curb; one of the sails broke off at the "midding," with the end penetrating the body of the mill. The stage was also nearly demolished. The miller, Nicholas Freeman, was in bed in the mill at the time the accident occurred, but escaped unhurt. The house, in the upper room of which were Mrs. Ratcliff and her daughter, is within 15 feet of the mill, and had the cap and sails fallen upon it, the death of the inmates of the house would probably have been the result. The effects of the whirlwind were traced from Mr. Attwood's park, near which a tree was twisted, across by the mill, and through Mr. Bartlett's garden. The sails and the entire top part of the flock-mill in North-street were thrown on an out-house, the roof of which was forced in. The mills in the Harwich-road, the Military-road, and at Greenstead, all suffered more or less. Those at Mile-end, Bosted, and Langham are also injured, the last-mentioned having its sails carried away. So great a destruction of mill property has not been known in this part of the county for many years. The fury of the elements lasted nearly an hour and a half, and was succeeded by torrents of rain, but no lives were lost.

On the same night the storm also visited Henley-on-Thames, where it committed great havoc on the lawn of the beautiful residence, Park-place; a stately cedar of Lebanon which had long graced the west front of the mansion having



RAINSFORD MILL, COLCHESTER, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING ON FRIDAY NIGHT WEEK.

were completely shivered by the electric fluid from top to bottom, large portions of the timber being hurled to a distance, and the noble tree reduced to a complete wreck. On the east side of the house, however, a still more valuable cedar, which had been planted in Park-place by George III., when residing there in his minority, happily escaped the ravages of the storm.



MAGICIENNE.

BARRACOUTA.

RETRIBUTION.

SAMPSON.

ELFIN.

ODIN.

FAIRY.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

BLACK EAGLE.

VIVID.

HER MAJESTY'S CRUISE.—THE ROYAL SQUADRON LEAVING THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)